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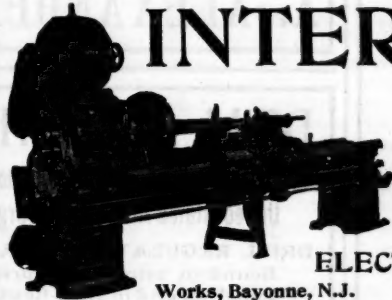
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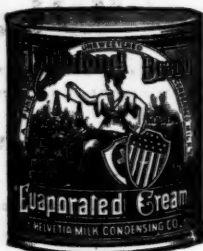
Secretary of War

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906.

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On Dec. 17 the Hon. Victor H. Metcalf, of California, who had been Secretary of Commerce and Labor, took the oath of office as Secretary of the Navy to succeed the Hon. Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland, who has become Attorney General of the United States. Attorney General William H. Moody, of Massachusetts, formerly Secretary of the Navy, has been made a member of the Supreme Court of the United States to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Associate Justice Brown. Another Cabinet change on the same day was the appointment of Mr. Oscar Straus, of New York, to be Secretary of Commerce and Labor. After Mr. Metcalf had taken the oath of office as Secretary of the Navy, his predecessor, Secretary Bonaparte said: "Mr. Secretary: I congratulate you upon the compliment implied in your choice for the office you now assume; no office exists of greater moment to the honor, the vital interests, even the national life of our common country. I congratulate you on the gentlemen who will aid in your work. During my administration my numerous mistakes have been my own, but for whatever of advantage to the Service or of benefit to the nation has been accomplished, praise is due, first of all, to their wise advice and to their zealous assistance. Finally I congratulate you because you take up a heavy burden of official duty with the reasonable confidence inspired by your successful administration of a great department of the Government, in the hope and with the promise of further credit to yourself, of further usefulness to the country." Replying, Secretary Metcalf said: "I appreciate all that you have said, Secretary Bonaparte. No one realizes more than I do the responsibilities of this office. As you probably know, I have always taken a very deep interest in the Navy. My first assignment as a member of the House of Representatives was to the Naval Committee, and there my interest became, if anything, intensified. As you know, I have a son in the Navy, and that adds to my interest in it. If I can only accomplish what you have accomplished, I shall be entirely satisfied, and I want to wish you every success in your new venture, and I know the Department of Justice will have at its head a very able man."

It will be fortunate for National interests if the somewhat panicky talk, both here and in Europe, as to the prospect of war between the United States and Japan, shall spur Congress to positive action looking to the needful defense of our insular possessions. The need of establishing effective defenses for Hawaii and for the Panama Canal is universally conceded, while the need of adequate fortifications for the principal ports of the Philippines has been repeatedly urged by the military and naval authorities. The National Coast Defense Board estimates that the defenses for insular ports would cost \$19,873,895, including \$2,900,000 for ammunition, and the Chief of Artillery states that as it would take several years to complete these defenses as recommended by the board were funds available therefor now, it is considered that it would be to the best interests of the Government if these funds were appropriated at the present session of Congress. For the Isthmian Canal ports the same authority estimates that the necessary defenses, including ammunition, would cost \$4,827,682, and it is considered desirable that the construction of these works should begin at once in order that they may be completed and manned when the canal is opened for traffic. The development of defenses for our insular possessions has been too long neglected and should be taken in hand without further delay. Effective fortifications in Hawaii are urgently needed, and on this subject the Honolulu Gazette, speaking from a somewhat narrow range of view, says: "Eastern papers, happily for us, have taken the little tiff with Japan as a text for articles on the defenseless state of Hawaii. It is of note that they are not bothering about the Philippines, as a Japanese enemy in possession

there could not menace the United States more than Japan herself may do; and there seems to be a sense of hopelessness that anything could be done to keep a Japanese army out of the Philippines. But one finds a lively appreciation of the fact that the capture of Hawaii would give Japan a military and naval province close to the American mainland, compelling immense defensive preparations there; and general acknowledgement that it would be cheaper for the United States to make these islands secure against attack."

Baron Aoki, the first Ambassador accredited by the Emperor of Japan to the United States, made an address at the banquet of the American Asiatic Association in New York on the evening of Dec. 17, which, both in word and spirit, is specially welcome at this time, when there is so much ill-considered talk as to the likelihood of war between his country and ours. Remarking that no two nations had better reasons for maintaining the most amicable relations than Japan and the United States have to-day, Baron Aoki declared that the Japanese government and the Japanese people fully recognize their indebtedness to American influence and friendship, and that Japan is as fully pledged as is the United States to the principle of the open door for all nations in the neutral markets of Asia. He ridiculed the idea that Japan and the United States would eventually become involved in a conflict for the mastery of the Pacific, and pointed out that Eastern Asia, with a population of more than 500,000,000 souls, is great enough to afford room for the commerce of all nations. Referring to the fact that within recent months complaints have been made that Japan had not fully kept pledge to open the door to the markets of Manchuria, and that she did not intend to do so, the Baron said: "Such apprehension, no doubt, was largely due to the inability of civilians to comprehend in their proper dimensions the nature of the difficulties which our military authorities had to contend with in withdrawing an army comprising more than half a million fighting men. So long as the country remained under military rule it was impossible to open it to the free commerce of the world. I trust, however, that the sequence of events which have since taken place has dispelled all suspicion regarding the intention of the Japanese government to maintain the principle of equal opportunity in Manchuria."

Major Jefferson R. Kean, Med. Dept., U.S.A., who has been in control of the sanitary service in Havana since the Army of Cuban Pacification entered the island, has made a fight against yellow fever. It appears, for example, that on Dec. 1 there was only one case of the disease in the city as against twenty-three cases on the corresponding day of last year. There is increasing reason to believe that while the American military re-occupation of Cuba will necessarily subject the islanders to a considerable burden of expense, it will, in the long run, prove to have been a blessing in disguise. Investigation has shown that sanitary conditions and the safeguards against disease, particularly in the cities, had been deteriorating for months before the American military authorities took control. The prisons and other public buildings were in bad condition, ordinary precautions for health protection were neglected in numerous cases and, because of the growing embarrassment of the public authorities, the enforcement of needful regulations was exceedingly difficult. The arrival of the American troops was followed by an immediate change for the better. The sanitary service was restored to its former efficiency, violators of the health laws were warned to mend their ways and the people were given to understand that cleanliness was compulsory. The result is that Havana and the island of Cuba in general are enjoying better health conditions than they had known in a year. That is one of the compensations of the American military re-occupation, and progressive Cubans will doubtless agree that it is worth all it may cost.

Strenuous efforts will be made in the future by the Navy Department to keep secret certain features of plans adopted for the construction for the Navy of this country of battleships and other large vessels of war. Chief Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps has recommended that battleship plans be kept secret, and the Secretary of the Navy has finally agreed to use his influence to this end. In his formal letter transmitting to Congress the plans for the mammoth battleship former Secretary Bonaparte carefully refrained from giving any intimation of the manner in which the guns of the vessel will be mounted or other important innovations decided upon by the Navy Department. His attitude respecting this matter is expressed in the concluding paragraph of his letter to Congress transmitting the design for this vessel. He said: "In conclusion the Department desires to point out that it has regarded the preparation of the designs of this battleship, and all data in relation thereto, as confidential, believing that it was not for the best interests of the naval service that designs which had involved so much arduous labor and the utilization of all the information, experimental and otherwise, which the Department had been able to obtain, should be given publicity in such manner as might afford material assistance to those who might subsequently use the same to the disadvantage of this country. All the outlined plans, detail descriptions, etc., are now herewith transmitted to Congress, in compliance with the explicit instructions contained in the act making provision for the

construction of this vessel, and the question of their final disposition is left to the determination of Congress."

It has been practically decided by the Secretary of War that he will recommend to Congress the establishment of seven posts where brigadier generals will command full brigades of troops of the Regular Army. The establishment of these posts, as stated by Secretary Taft in his annual report, will necessitate the abandonment of a large number of the small Army posts, and will be a part of the general scheme of reorganization of the plan of administration for the Army. The seven brigade posts, which Secretary Taft has practically decided upon, are American Lake, Wash.; Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo.; Fort Sill, Okla.; Fort Riley, Kan.; Fort Leavenworth, Kan.; Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and Fort Oglethorpe, Ga. The first move in the readjustment of the military commands will be made in January, probably shortly after the return to Washington of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the Army. It is the intention then to promulgate a general order abolishing the military divisions, except the Philippines Division, and redividing the country into military departments, the principal ones to be placed under the command of major generals. It is the intention to have a brigadier general in command of the Service schools at Fort Riley, Kan., Fort Leavenworth, Kan., Fort Monroe, Va., and the Military Academy at West Point, N.Y. Eventually other brigadier generals will be in command of brigade posts. This is the general scheme which has been outlined by the General Staff of the Army and which has received the approval of the Secretary of War.

With the construction of the proposed railway lines in the Philippines, those built and projected having a total mileage of between 900 and 1,000 miles, it is believed that the agricultural and commercial interests of the islands will enter upon a period of prosperity such as they have never enjoyed. The backwardness of the archipelago in railway-building is remarkable. The first line, the Manila and Dagupan railroad, 120 miles in length, was not opened until 1892, and was the only line in the islands when the American occupation took place in 1898, although the archipelago, with its area of 115,000 square miles, had a population of nearly 8,000,000. When it is considered that in Algeria, with a population of not exceeding 5,000,000 and an area of 184,000 square miles, there are about 2,000 miles of railway under operation; that in New Zealand, with a population of 850,000 and an area of 104,000 square miles, there are 2,400 miles of railway in operation; that in Queensland, with a population of 500,000 and an area of 664,000 square miles, there are 2,800 miles in operation; that in Tasmania, with 172,000 inhabitants and 26,000 square miles, there are 120 miles in operation, it will be understood what a lack of progress there had been in the Philippines under the Spanish régime.

Thus far, according to Secretary Taft's statement before the House Committee on Appropriations, the expenditures by the United States Government on account of the Army of Cuban Pacification amount to more than \$2,000,000, and it is understood that these and additional expenditures for the same account will be held as a charge against the Cuban revenues for payment after orderly conditions shall have been restored. As stated in these columns last week, an itemized account of all such expenditures is being kept as the basis of the claim of the United States against the island government for reimbursement. It is the understanding that this claim is not to be pressed immediately, although on ascertainment of the condition of the Cuban finances an order may issue from President Roosevelt to the provisional governor of the island to transfer a monthly sum from the Cuban to the United States Treasury as a payment on this claim.

Rear Admiral George A. Converse, U.S.N., Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department, in expressing the belief, in his annual report, already noted in these columns, that it is inadvisable to restore to the active list of the Navy officers who have resigned or retired, observes that the occasional benefit to the Service of such restorations through political influence is more than offset by the discontent of the individuals who generally lose numbers and positions in coming back, and by the unrest engendered among those over whom the officers restored are put. Some of these latter have probably had additional duty or undesirable details because of the withdrawals from the Service, and they will also lose in possibilities for duty and command by each officer restored. Admiral Converse also recalls the interesting fact that so long ago as 1884 the Navy Department expressed the opinion that enactments by Congress to restore officers to the active list are in violation of the constitution in that they invade the right of the President to nominate officers.

It seems very probable that Congress this year will grant the increase of one room for each rank for Army officers' commutation of quarters. This has been recommended many years by General Humphrey, the Quartermaster General of the Army, and it is believed after inquiries at the Capitol that the increase will be allowed before Congress adjourns this session. It will not be incorporated in the Army appropriation bill in the House, but when it reaches the Senate Committee on Military Affairs will be put in as an amendment and, if passed by the Senate, will be agreed to by the House.

Hon. Victor H. Metcalf who, when he was Secretary of Commerce and Labor, was detailed by the President to investigate the situation affecting Japanese subjects in San Francisco, has submitted a report and the same was presented to both houses of Congress on Dec. 18. He states that after the matter had been discussed at intervals during a period of several years, the San Francisco Board of Education on Oct. 11, 1906, adopted a resolution directing principals to send all Chinese, Japanese and Korean children to the Oriental school, this action having undoubtedly been influenced largely by the activity of the Japanese and Korean Exclusion League, an organization formed for the purpose of securing the enactment by the Congress of the United States of a law extending the provisions of the existing Chinese exclusion act so as to exclude Japanese and Koreans. Prior to the adoption of the above resolution the Board of Education received many protests from citizens of San Francisco, whose children were attending the public schools, against Japanese being permitted to attend those schools. These protests were mainly against Japanese boys and men ranging from 16 to 22, 23 and 24 years of age attending the primary grades and sitting beside little girls and boys of 7 and 8 years of age. Secretary Metcalf states that he found the sentiment in the State very strong against Japanese young men attending the primary grades. Many of the people were outspoken in their condemnation of this course, saying that they would take exactly the same stand against American young men of similar ages attending the primary grades. This objection the Secretary considers most reasonable, and he adds that the press generally upholds the action of the school authorities. He says, however, that the objection to Japanese men attending the primary grades could very readily be met by a simple rule limiting the ages of all children attending those grades. All of the teachers with whom Mr. Metcalf talked while in San Francisco spoke in the highest terms of the Japanese children, saying that they were among the very best of their pupils, cleanly in their person, well behaved, studious and remarkable bright. Following the action of the school authorities a boycott was maintained for three weeks against the Japanese restaurants in the city. There were frequent assaults on Japanese residents, some of whom are gentlemen and scholars of distinction. These attacks, the Secretary declares, are universally condemned by all good citizens of California, but the police appear to have been powerless. The report concludes as follows: "If, therefore, the police power of San Francisco is not sufficient to meet the situation and guard and protect Japanese residents in San Francisco, to whom under our treaty with Japan we guarantee 'full and perfect protection for their persons and property,' then, it seems to me, it is clearly the duty of the Federal Government to afford such protection."

Mr. Andrew Carnegie's declaration at the recent dinner of St. Andrew's in New York, that "the young men of Scotland realize that they are fitted for something better than to be food for powder, and that less than 1,000 Scots enlisted in the British army last year," has aroused much vigorous resentment in Great Britain, an instance of which appears in the following editorial utterance of the Army and Navy Gazette of London: "Mr. Andrew Carnegie made a very ill choice of place and occasion for defaming the British army. Mr. Carnegie would do well to make a better acquaintance with fact, for the actual number of recruits raised in Scotland in the year ending Sept. 30 last was 3,782, and if we cannot feel sure that every man was a Scotsman, many Scotsmen enlisted in England also. Mr. Carnegie, having accumulated much of his wealth by producing engines of war or the material out of which they were to be made, now thinks that the salvation of the race is to be found in the building of public libraries, wherein young men loiter over illustrated papers, borrow novels, or, in a few cases, pick up a smattering of science. The long roll of Scottish soldiers who have added luster to the annals of the army in every clime is proof enough that Scotland has no sympathy with the views of Mr. Carnegie, whose remarks, we have reason to know, have been received by Scotsmen with the contempt they deserve. If further proof were needed of the military spirit of Scotland, we have the storm of national indignation which has been raised by the intended removal of the Scots Greys. Far away is the day when Scotland will value the peace that is attempted to be secured without fighting for it, or being ready to fight for it. The military instinct is strong in Scotland, and happily shows no signs of decay."

Inasmuch as the government of the Netherlands has signified its desire that the next peace conference at The Hague be assembled in May or June of the coming year, it is regarded as probable that the other nations interested will agree to that arrangement. It was originally designed that the proposed conference should be held in July of the present year, but as that would have brought it into session simultaneously with the Pan American Congress in Rio de Janeiro and with the Red Cross Conference in Geneva, the meeting at The Hague was indefinitely postponed at the request of the United States. At present, however, there appears to be no reason why the peace conference should not assemble next May or June, as the Netherlands government has suggested. The need of the meeting has been sharply emphasized by recent events. Within the last six months serious losses of life and property on the high seas have been caused by the explosion of mines placed in the water by one or both of the belligerents in the Russo-Japanese war. To pre-

vent a repetition of such occurrences during or after the next war it is necessary that an international agreement shall be established by which the use of mines in war may be carefully regulated in the interest of neutral commerce. Another, though as yet only a prospective, feature of warfare which might properly be taken under consideration is the use of balloons bearing explosives. The great military powers of the world are nearly all engaged in experiments and investigations looking to the use of balloons, not merely for purposes of observation, but as carriers of explosives and other implements for offensive operations in war.

The Navy Department is having considerable trouble with the contractor for the big new New York drydock, for which Congress appropriated. It is believed in the Bureau of Yards and Docks that the contractor, who agreed to construct this mammoth drydock for the sum of \$923,000, will decline to proceed with the work which has hardly been begun, because of a disagreement with the Government which the Secretary of the Navy has decided against him. Running through the enclosure which has been erected around the site for the drydock, is an underground brick sewer which, last August, during a heavy rain storm, leaked, and caused the gathering of a considerable amount of water in the excavation made for the dock. This leakage, the Government claimed, was largely due to the fact that the contractor removed the dirt around the side of the sewer. The contractor demands that the Government build an entirely new sewer of sound construction before he continues work on the dock. Under the terms of the contract the contractor is said to be responsible for everything within the enclosure around the dock site, which includes the sewer, and the Secretary of the Navy has decided that if there are any repairs to be made on this sewer the contractor must make them. The matter stands just here, with the probability that the contractor will refuse to proceed with the construction of the dock.

Speaking of the recent outbreak of the Ute Indians the New Orleans Times-Democrat says: "In the last quarter century the Indian outbreaks have been sporadic. The Ute uprising is the first threatening move that has attracted any attention in a decade. Its futility shows that the Government has succeeded in cajoling and frightening out of its wards the old, bold, fearless spirit that reeked nothing of consequences or final vengeance if temporary damage could be done to the hated paleface. The pacification of the Utes quells the last of the great warlike tribes. They held out longest against the Government, and it was not till 1889 that they agreed to the opening of their reservation in the choicest part of Colorado's hunting grounds. In the talk of peace parleys it is significant of the degeneration and changed conditions that the Utes turn to a Sioux, American Horse, to represent them in their conference with the Government. Three decades ago American Horse was one of the boldest leaders the warlike Indians had. Often he fought the soldiers and many a white man's scalp took its place at his belt. But he has learned the lesson of the times, and now conducts a line of freight wagons between Rushville, Nebr., and the Pine Ridge Reservation. He is still the vigilant champion of the Indian, but has learned that he can better serve his race by influencing Washington than by leading his followers in a hopeless revolt."

The following is an extract from a letter written by J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff, to Brig. Gen. Thomas Barry, Acting Chief of Staff, Washington, D.C., a copy of which has been furnished to the Quartermaster General for his information: "Everyone seems to have been delighted with the smoothness of this movement down here, and I think that is a sufficient reward to us who so carefully worked out the details of the plan to see our work recognized as of value. Carefully as the plans may have been prepared, however, they would have entirely failed had it not been for the hearty and most intelligent co-operation of the Quartermaster General and his assistants. As far as I can learn, not the slightest hitch has occurred beyond the slight delay in the arrival of some of the transports at Newport News. That the plans were so carefully made there for housing and caring for the troops and getting them aboard the transports, that there has been no congestion of any kind. This is enlightening after the experience of Tampa in 1898 and shows what can be done by giving timely consideration of the needs of the Government when such a movement as this is in contemplation."

In Secretary Taft's report on the Philippines, from which we quoted at some length last week, the hope is expressed that the operations now in progress against the Pulajanes in the islands of Samar and Leyte might soon result in the complete restoration of law and order. Such an outcome, the Secretary of War points out, is highly desirable for the reason that it bears an important relation to the next step which it is proposed to take in developing the self-governing capacity of the people of the Philippines. "The census of the islands," the Secretary goes on to say, "was completed in the spring of 1905, and under the organic act of the Philippine Islands, passed July 1, 1902, an election for a popular assembly to act jointly with the Philippine Commission as the legislature of the Christian Filipino provinces was to be held two years after the completion and publication of the census, if the

President should find the conditions as to peace and tranquility satisfactory. If serious disturbances in Samar and Leyte were to continue, the question might arise whether the conditions of peace and tranquility in the islands were such as to justify calling an election for a popular assembly. As I say, however, I hope there will be no reason for hesitation in this regard."

So satisfactory are the 3-inch muzzle-loading guns converted into breech-loaders for saluting purposes—one of which was issued to each Army post for trial—that Brigadier General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, announces that others will be converted and an additional gun issued to each post designated as a saluting station to return the salutes of foreign vessels of war. One hundred and eighty have been thus converted and provided with mounts, and these, with the fifteen for which estimates will be submitted to Congress this coming year, will be sufficient to carry out the above program. To avoid the expense and inconvenience attending the sending of the cartridge cases for these guns to an arsenal or depot for resizing, a comparatively inexpensive resizing set has been designed and added to the reloading and cleaning outfit now issued with these guns. Five of these resizing sets were first made, and when subjected to a thorough service test were found satisfactory. Fifty more are now in process of manufacture, and when completed will be issued to district ordnance officers and to the ordnance officers of isolated posts.

Whether it would be advisable or not to provide by Congressional enactment that unnaturalized foreigners in the United States shall not be allowed to possess firearms, as has been proposed now and then by the local authorities of various communities, it is interesting to observe that such a measure appears to be vaguely suggested in the following extract from the annual report of the Game Commissioners of the State of Pennsylvania: "We reiterate the assertion repeatedly made that the presence of many unnaturalized foreign-born residents within our borders, and their disposition to use guns, legally and illegally, is a constant and exceedingly grave menace to our wild life in the State and to the peace of many communities wherein these people are found. Many of them have a crude idea of the true meaning of the word 'liberty,' and construe it to mean a license to do as they may see fit, regardless of law. This disposition, connected with the low value they appear to place upon human life, seems to make them individually and collectively a dangerous people, and one upon whom the strong hand of the law cannot be too quickly laid."

Major John H. Beacom, 6th U.S. Inf., who has just relinquished the post of Military Attaché to the American Embassy in London, in the course of a lecture on irrigation in the United States, which he delivered before the Royal Geographical Society on December 10, gave a careful description of the scope and results of the work in this country and explained the methods through which irrigation projects are supported by the Government. Sir George Goldie, president of the society, who was in the chair, said he regretted that although the Indian, Australian and Egyptian governments had done much in the same direction the British government hitherto had not shown equal enterprise. This, however, was not surprising in view of the disdain with which many otherwise cultured people in England regarded geography.

A correspondent says: "There are two matters which, if agitated successfully, would be of general benefit. The first is to transfer officers to the unassigned list, thus creating a vacancy when they are detailed for duty with the General Staff. The second is the promotion of Lieut. Colonel Witherspoon to a brigadier generalship. He is young enough, physically and mentally vigorous; has developed special fitness for promotion; is of sufficient age and length of service to be relied upon for mature judgment. And finally, it is important and proper that the Infantry be represented among the general officers by one who has longer than one, two or three years to serve. I am not especially interested in Colonel Witherspoon, but mention his name as probably the most available."

An application has been received by the War Department from Col. Thomas C. Woodbury, of the 3d Infantry, to be given permission to change the headquarters of that regiment from Fort Lawton, Wash., to Fort Wright, Wash. He says that inasmuch as there are eight companies of his regiment at Fort Wright and only three companies at Fort Lawton, the former post would certainly seem to be the logical place for the regimental headquarters. His application to be given permission to make the change is now under consideration by the War Department.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey, Q.M.G., U.S.A., who was among the guests at the recent banquet of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers in Washington, said in the course of a brief speech on that occasion that the automobile seemed bound to become highly useful for military purposes. He expressed the belief that the automobile was destined to take the place of horses and mules in the Army, and that the use of it should be recommended to all Army posts and academies,

REPORT OF CHIEF OF ARTILLERY, U.S.A.

Brig. Gen. Arthur Murray, Chief of Artillery, U.S.A., in that portion of his annual report which deals with the personnel of the Artillery Corps, states that, while the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, whereby the regimental organization of the Artillery which existed at that time was abolished and the Coast and Field Artillery organized into one corps, undoubtedly has enabled the Artillery to reach a far higher plane of efficiency than would have been possible under the old regimental organization, experience and the lessons learned from recent war have shown clearly that the organization as provided by the act is defective in a number of ways and does not now serve the best interests of Artillery efficiency. The principal defects of the Act of Feb. 2, 1901, as shown by experience, are: 1. That it combined into a corps two arms of the Service—Coast and Field Artillery—which have no tactical relation with each other. 2. That it did not recognize the fact that the number of officers of each grade of each arm should depend on the requirements of the arm. 3. That it preserved for the Coast Artillery a fixed company organization. 4. That it made no provision for a higher organization than the battery in the Field Artillery. 5. That it did not provide any personnel whatever for the care and use of submarine mines, which duties devolved on the Artillery by provision of the act. 6. That it did not provide increased pay for the technically skilled enlisted men necessary for efficiency of Coast Artillery.

General Murray discusses in detail each of the six points above stated and presents a forcible plea for the correction of the defects thus disclosed. Another undesirable feature of the Artillery situation to which he calls attention is the number of officers absent from their organizations. It appears that of the 126 companies of Coast Artillery, forty are without captains available for duty, and only fifty-eight have the prescribed two lieutenants and many of these latter companies have no captains. In all, there is a total of 105 company officers absent from the Coast Artillery alone. In the case of the Field Artillery, two batteries are without captains available for duty, and only eight batteries have the prescribed number of lieutenants. There are thirty-two battery officers absent from the Field Artillery. The absence of so many captains and lieutenants from their companies and batteries seriously impairs the efficiency of the Service, especially of the Coast Artillery.

One of the most important events bearing on the efficiency of the Artillery that has developed during the year has been the partial recognition by the War Department of the right of the Artillery to its full pro rata representation on the list of general officers of the Army, and of the propriety of assigning general officers appointed from the Coast Artillery to the command of a department in which coast defense matters predominate, as has been evidenced in the appointment by the President of General Duvall and his assignment to the command of the Department of the Gulf.

Much has been done by General Murray and his predecessors in the way of developing the drill, discipline and esprit of the Artillery personnel and, in conjunction with the Chief of Staff, Chief of Ordnance, Chief of Engineers, and the Chief Signal Officer, toward providing modern material to enable the personnel to use the modern armament to best advantage, much yet remains to be done in regard to the organization of its personnel, and the supply of material before either division—Coast or Field Artillery—will be in a satisfactory condition to receive proper instruction in peace, much less will either be in a state of immediate and complete readiness for war. General Murray remarks that he cannot too strongly emphasize the serious importance of these facts to all who may be responsible for the security of the coast cities, harbors and property contiguous to the navigable waters of our coast line, and for the adequate support of our Infantry and Cavalry by a properly organized and equipped force of Field Artillery. Having so many guns and mortars already mounted in the United States it is the belief of the Chief of Artillery that the greatest amount of harbor defense at the least cost can be procured by the completion of the mine defenses of all fortified harbors in the United States. The completion of this system of defenses, extending from Portland, Me., to Puget Sound, Wash., would, it is estimated, cost \$3,466,322, or less than one-half the cost of a fully equipped battleship. General Murray goes on to say:

When it is considered that if the mine defense of the country is thus completed the Navy would be comparatively free to perform its true function of seeking the enemy at sea, unhampered by the thought of poorly protected harbors at home, it will be apparent that this completion should be accomplished at the earliest possible moment. More than this, we cannot afford to wait for war before completing our mine defense, but must be prepared beforehand; for, unless we are thus prepared, no amount of money made available at the outbreak of war could procure mine material in time to be of service in mine defense against an active, enterprising enemy. Essential parts of this material, such as the cables, mine cases, and electrical apparatus, cannot be bought at a moment's notice in open market, but must be manufactured to order, and after having been ordered it requires months to fill the orders. If confronted suddenly by war, only such mine material as is on hand can be utilized for immediate mine defense, and if any essential part of the mine system is lacking the whole mine defense must fail. If the enemy is aggressive, an attack on a harbor may even precede a formal declaration of war, as was the case in the attack on Port Arthur in February, 1904. To meet such an emergency, the complete mine equipment of every harbor to be mined should be kept on hand ready to be planted, and it should be made possible to mine effectively every harbor within forty-eight hours. But even if the complete equipment were on hand, it would of course be of no use unless there were a trained personnel to plant the mines, maintain them intact, and explode them at the proper instant in action. While providing the three elements above enumerated would cover the most pressing needs of harbor defense of the United States proper, so far as relates to Coast Artillery material, the matter of providing power plants for use in connection with both guns and mines is also deserving of special attention.

Noting that the coast defenses of the United States are considerably more than half completed, General Murray states that, considering the present condition of these works, the three elements which are most needed, and which will secure the greatest measure of public safety at the least cost are: 1. The completion of the installation of the approved system of range and position finding for all guns and mortars mounted. 2. The providing of necessary searchlights for harbor defense at night. 3. The completion of the submarine mine equipment of all fortified harbors. Cogent arguments

are presented in favor of the installations suggested under each of the above headings.

The efficiency of Coast Artillery is evidenced chiefly in Artillery practice conducted under conditions approximating as nearly as possible, to those that would obtain in action. The practice is had at moving targets, at ranges of from 5,000 to 7,500 yards for large guns and up to 9,000 yards for mortars. These ranges are unknown except as determined by the range-finding instruments. The development and value of the present system of fire direction may be seen from a comparison of the results of target practice of six years ago and of today. In 1900 the best result obtained at target practice with our large caliber guns was by a battery which scored fifty per cent. of hits at a range of 4,500 yards firing at the rate of one shot per gun every three minutes. During the past year 100 per cent. of hits has been obtained by a number of batteries at ranges of from 6,000 to 7,000 yards, firing at the rate of one shot per gun every forty-five seconds. When we consider in connection with these results the trajectories of the gun at 4,500 and 7,000 yards, it will be seen that the accuracy and the rate of fire have each been approximately quadrupled in the past six years; or, in other words, the best trained detachment of to-day will in a given time score sixteen times as many hits as the best trained detachment of six years ago. Service practice with mortars during the past year has shown marked improvement, a number of scores of 100 per cent. having been made. For the practice of the coming year the 824-pound projectile has been prescribed. It is hoped that in a short time a definite decision will be reached, based on the firing data at hand, as to the division into zones of the field of fire of mortars for the 1,046-pound projectile, and that all firing thereafter will be with projectiles of that weight, since this is the projectile that will be used in all zones except the outermost. The results of sub-caliber firing with mortars during the past year have not been entirely satisfactory. The range tables did not agree with the results obtained at practice, and the interior and exterior limits of the range given by the single weight of charge provided were so great that the fall of a large percentage of shots could not be observed. To remedy these conditions, extensive experimental firings have been conducted and three weights of powder charges determined upon, giving three zones, covering all ranges between 1,902 and 4,142 yards. It is believed that as a result of these modifications this practice during the coming year will prove much more satisfactory.

The installation of fire-control stations and equipment which began in 1898 has been continued and, under the present method of conducting it, the work is on a much better basis than ever before. The total amount of funds appropriated for such installations up to date is \$4,890,246.71. No fire-control equipment of any kind has been provided for any of the defenses outside of the territorial limits of the United States. The estimated cost of supplying this equipment for the defenses recommended by the National Coast Defense Board for the insular ports, and the Isthmian Canal is \$1,895,557. The estimated cost of completing the equipment of all harbors of the United States, including that connected with the additional defenses recommended by the National Coast Defense Board, is \$8,149,362.

The number of searchlights for coast defense that will be available when present appropriations are expended is as follows: 24-inch, eighteen; 30-inch, twenty-nine; 36-inch, fifty-four; 60-inch, twenty-two. The National Coast Defense Board recommends the following additional lights to complete the equipment: 36-inch, 139; 60-inch, 190.

General Murray states that the increase in the efficiency of the Field Artillery during the past few years has been so marked as to well merit attention, yet it is certain that, given a proper organization and more extended and varied terrain for maneuvering and practice purposes, a still more marked advance will result. It is considered equally important that reservations suitable for the instruction and training of this arm should be provided. With two exceptions, all the Government reservations at which Field Artillery organizations are now stationed are so limited in extent or are otherwise so unsuitable as not only to preclude target practice thereat, but practically to limit the batteries to parade ground maneuvers. With the additional quarters now under construction at Forts Riley and D. A. Russell six batteries of Field Artillery can be accommodated at each of these posts, and it is earnestly recommended that quarters for the same number of batteries be provided at Fort Sill. The reservation at Fort Sill is extensive and of varied terrain, and the climate is comparatively mild. As to the separation of the Field Artillery from the Coast Artillery, General Murray says:

It is a sound military principle that only such arms of the service as have a fighting or tactical relation with each other should be combined for organization purposes. The Coast Artillery, organized solely for the proper handling of the two correlative elements of harbor defense—heavy guns in fixed emplacements and submarine mines fixed in position in channels to be defended—constitutes in reality a passive defensive force which has no tactical relation whatever with the active forces of Infantry, Cavalry or Field Artillery, the three fighting elements of a mobile army. In all mobile armies there is a definite ratio between the three fighting elements whenever these are combined in organizations for tactical purposes, the size of the organization or of the mobile army determining the amount and organization of its field artillery. The Coast Artillery, constituting the defense of harbors against an enemy's fleet, has no tactical relation with any of the fighting elements of a mobile army. Moreover, there is no definite ratio between the two fighting elements. Heavy guns and mines, the number and character of the guns, and the number of mines vary with each harbor to be defended. The combination of the Coast and Field Artillery into a corps as is now done is not only unsound as a military principle, but the frequent interchange of officers between these tactically unrelated arms is considered to be clearly detrimental to the efficiency of both. The only proper remedy for this defect in the present organization of the Artillery is the prompt separation of the two arms and providing a regimental organization for the Field Artillery with a proportion of field guns appropriate to the field army as now authorized by law.

General Murray recommends increased pay for Artillery experts, an appropriation of \$175,000 for the construction of a torpedo planter for the Pacific coast, increased pay for instructors at Service schools, and, in case any State organizes Coast Artillery reserves as part of the militia, that each separate Coast Artillery reserve company of the militia be linked for instruction purposes in peace and for service in war with a company of Regular Coast Artillery that is stationed conveniently to the home station of the former, and that the affiliation of the militia and regular companies be fostered in every way possible.

General Murray concludes his report as follows: "This report shows clearly that both the Coast and the Field Artillery are badly deficient in both personnel and material, that neither is in even approximately proper condition for instruction in time of peace much less in condition for reasonably efficient service in war, and that the

time necessary to put either in the latter condition is not a matter of days or weeks, but of years. It cannot, therefore, be too strongly urged that appropriate legislation be obtained to make good the deficiencies and to correct the defects herein referred to and to render this arm of the Service thoroughly efficient."

MESSAGE ON BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

The President has sent to the Senate a message in reply to its resolution of inquiry concerning the Brownsville affair. He says:

To the Senate:

In response to Senate resolution of Dec. 6 addressed to me, and to the two Senate resolutions addressed to him, the Secretary of War has, by my direction, submitted to me a report which I herewith send to the Senate, together with several documents, including a letter of General Nettleton and memoranda as to precedents for the summary discharge or mustering out of regiments or companies, some or all of the members of which had been guilty of misconduct.

I ordered the discharge of nearly all the members of Companies B, C and D of the 25th Infantry by name, in the exercise of my constitutional power and in pursuance of what, after full consideration, I found to be my constitutional duty as Commander in Chief of the U.S. Army. I am glad to avail myself of the opportunity afforded by these resolutions to lay before the Congress the following facts as to the murderous conduct of certain members of the companies in question and as to the conspiracy by which many of the other members of these companies saved the criminals from justice, to the disgrace of the United States uniform.

I call your attention to the accompanying reports of Major Augustus P. Blocksom, of Lieut. Col. Leonard A. Lovering, and of Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, the Inspector General of the U.S. Army, of their investigation into the conduct of the troops in question. An effort has been made to discredit the fairness of the investigation into the conduct of these colored troops by pointing out that General Garlington is a Southerner. Precisely the same action would have been taken had the troops been white—indeed, the discharge would probably have been made in more summary fashion. General Garlington is a native of South Carolina; Lieutenant Colonel Lovering is a native of New Hampshire; Major Blocksom is a native of Ohio. As it happens, the disclosure of the guilt of the troops was made in the report of the officer who comes from Ohio, and the efforts of the officer who comes from South Carolina were confined to the endeavor to shield the innocent men of the companies in question, if any such there were, by securing information which would enable us adequately to punish the guilty. But I wish it distinctly understood that the fact of the birthplace of either officer is one which I absolutely refuse to consider. The standard of professional honor and of loyalty to the flag and the Service is the same for all officers and all enlisted men of the U.S. Army, and I resent with the keenest indignation any effort to draw any line among them based upon birthplace, creed, or any other consideration of the kind. I should put the same entire faith in these reports if it had happened that they were all made by men coming from some one State, whether in the South or the North, the East or the West, as I now do, when, as it happens, they were made by officers born in different States.

Major Blocksom's report is most careful, is based upon the testimony of scores of eye-witnesses—testimony which conflicted only in non-essentials and which establish the essential facts beyond chance of successful contradiction. Not only has no successful effort been made to traverse his findings in any essential particular, but, as a matter of fact, every trustworthy report from outsiders amply corroborates them, by far the best of these outside reports being that of Gen. A. B. Nettleton, made in a letter to the Secretary of War, which I herewith append; General Nettleton being an ex-Union soldier, a consistent friend of the colored man throughout his life, a lifelong Republican, a citizen of Illinois, and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury under President Harrison.

It appears that in Brownsville, the city immediately beside which Fort Brown is situated, there had been considerable feeling between the citizens and the colored troops of the garrison companies. Difficulties had occurred, there being a conflict of evidence as to whether the citizens or the colored troops were to blame. My impression is that, as a matter of fact, in these difficulties there was blame attached to both sides; but this is a wholly unimportant matter for our present purpose, as nothing that occurred offered in any shape or way an excuse or justification for the atrocious conduct of the troops when, in lawless and murderous spirit, and under cover of the night, they made their attack upon the citizens.

The message briefly reviews the facts as stated by Major Blocksom, and the President says: "They have not been and, in my judgment, cannot be successfully controverted." Continuing, he says:

The townspeople were completely surprised by the unprovoked and murderous savagery of the attack. The soldiers were the aggressors from start to finish. They met with no substantial resistance, and one and all who took part in that raid stand as deliberate murderers, who did murder one man, who tried to murder others, and who tried to murder women and children. The act was one of horrible atrocity, and so far as I am aware, unparalleled for infamy in the annals of the U.S. Army.

The white officers of the companies were completely taken by surprise, and at first evidently believed that the firing meant that the townspeople were attacking the soldiers. It was not until two or three o'clock in the morning that any of them became aware of the truth. I have directed a careful investigation into the conduct of the officers, to see if any of them were blameworthy, and I have approved the recommendation of the War Department that two be brought before a court-martial.

As to the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men, there can be no doubt whatever that many were necessarily privy, after it was too late to prevent the attack, to the conduct of those who took actual part in this murderous riot. I refer to Major Blocksom's report for proof of the fact that certainly some and probably all of the non-commissioned officers in charge of quarters who were responsible for the gun-racks and had keys thereto in their personal possession knew what men were engaged in the attack.

Major Penrose, in command of the post, in his letter (included in the Appendix) gives the reasons why he was reluctantly convinced that some of the men under him—as he thinks, from seven to ten—got their rifles, slipped out of quarters to do the shooting, and returned to the barracks without being discovered, the shooting all occurring within two and a half short blocks of the barracks. It was possible for the raiders to go from the fort to the farthest point of firing and return in less than ten minutes, for the distance did not exceed 350 yards.

Such are the facts of this case. General Nettleton, in his letter herewith appended, states that next door to where he is writing in Brownsville is a small cottage where a children's party had just broken up before the house was riddled by United States bullets, fired by United States troops, from United States Springfield rifles, at close range, with the purpose of killing or maiming the inmates, including the parents and children who were still in the well-lighted house, and whose escape from death under such circumstances was astonishing. He states that on another street he daily looks upon fresh bullet scars where a volley from similar Government rifles was fired into the side and windows of a hotel occupied at the time by sleeping or frightened guests from abroad who could not possibly have given any offense to the assailants. He writes that the chief of the Brownsville police is again on duty from hospital, and carries an empty sleeve because he was shot by Federal soldiers from the adjacent garrison in the course of their murderous foray; and not far away is the fresh grave of an unoffending citizen of the place, a boy in years, who was wantonly shot down by these United States soldiers while unarmed and attempting to escape.

The effort to confute this testimony so far has consisted in the assertion or implication that the townspeople shot one

another in order to discredit the soldiers—an absurdity too gross to need discussion, and unsupported by a shred of evidence. There is no question as to the murder and the attempted murders; there is no question that some of the soldiers were guilty thereof; there is no question that many of their comrades privy to the deed have combined to shelter the criminals from justice. These comrades of the murderers, by their own action, have rendered it necessary either to leave all the men, including the murderers, in the Army, or to turn them all out; and under such circumstances there was no alternative, for the usefulness of the Army would be at an end were we to permit such an outrage to be committed with impunity.

In short, the evidence proves conclusively that a number of the soldiers engaged in a deliberate and concerted attack, as cold blooded as it was cowardly; the purpose being to terrorize the community, and to kill or injure men, women and children in their homes and beds or on the streets, and this at an hour of the night when concerted or effective resistance or defense was out of the question, and when detection by identification of the criminals in the United States uniform was well-nigh impossible. So much for the original crime. A blacker never stained the annals of our Army. It has been supplemented by another, only less black, in the shape of a successful conspiracy of silence for the purpose of shielding those who took part in the original conspiracy of murder.

After stating for the benefit of the Senate certain well-established principles of military discipline, the message continues:

People have spoken as if this discharge from the Service was a punishment. I deny emphatically that such is the case, because as punishment it is utterly inadequate. The punishment meted for mutineers and murderers such as those guilty of the Brownsville assault is death; and a punishment only less severe ought to be meted out to those who have aided and abetted mutiny and murder and treason by refusing to help in their detection. I would that it were possible for me to have punished the guilty men. I regret most keenly that I have not been able to do so. Officers or enlisted men, white men or colored men, who were guilty of such conduct, would have been treated in precisely the same way; for there can be nothing more important than for the United States Army, in all its membership, to understand that its arms cannot be turned with impunity against the peace and order of the civil community.

There are plenty of precedents for the action taken. I call your attention to the memoranda herewith submitted from the Military Secretary's Office of the War Department, and a memorandum from the Military Secretary enclosing a piece by ex-Corporal Hesse, now chief of division in the Military Secretary's Office, together with a letter from District Attorney James Wilkinson, of New Orleans. The district attorney's letter recites several cases in which white United States soldiers, being arrested for crime, were tried, and every soldier and employee of the regiment, or in the fort at which the soldier was stationed, volunteered all they knew, both before and at the trial, so as to secure justice.

In one case the soldier was acquitted. In another case the soldier was convicted of murder, the conviction resulting from the fact that every soldier, from the commanding officer to the humblest private, united in securing all the evidence in their power about the crime. In other cases, for less offense, soldiers were convicted purely because their comrades in arms, in a spirit of fine loyalty to the honor of the Service, at once told the whole story of the troubles and declined to identify themselves with the criminals.

During the Civil War numerous precedents for the action taken by me occurred in the shape of the summary discharge of regiments or companies because of misconduct on the part of some or all of their members. The 6th Ohio was summarily discharged, on the ground that the regiment was disorganized, mutinous, and worthless. The 11th New York was discharged by reason of general demoralization and numerous desertions. Three companies of the 5th Missouri Cavalry and one company of the 4th Missouri Cavalry were mustered out of the Service of the United States without trial by court-martial by reason of mutinous conduct and disaffection of the majority of the members of these companies (an almost exact parallel to my action). Another Missouri regiment was mustered out of service because it was in a state bordering closely on mutiny. Other examples including New Jersey, Maryland, and other organizations, are given in the inclosed papers.

I call your particular attention to the special field order of Brig. Gen. U. S. Grant, issued from the headquarters of the 13th Army Corps on Nov. 16, 1862, in reference to the 20th Illinois. Members of this regiment had broken into a store and taken goods to the value of some \$1,240, and the rest of the regiment, including especially two officers, failed, in the words of General Grant, to "exercise their authority to ferret out the men guilty of the offenses." General Grant accordingly mustered out of the Service of the United States the two officers in question, and assessed the sum of \$1,240 against the said regiment as a whole, officers and men to be assessed pro rata on their pay. In its essence this action is precisely similar to that I have taken; although the offense was of course trivial compared to the offense with which I had to deal.

Ex-Corporal Hesse recites what occurred in a United States Regular regiment in the spring of 1869. (Corporal Hesse subsequently, when the regiment was surrendered to the Confederates by General Twiggs, saved the regimental colors by wrapping them about his body, under his clothing, and brought them north in safety, receiving a medal of honor for his action.) It appears that certain members of the regiment lynched a bar-keeper who had killed one of the soldiers. Being unable to discover the culprits, Col. Robert E. Lee, then in command of the Department of Texas, ordered the company to be disbanded and the members transferred to other companies and discharged at the end of their enlistment, without honor. Owing to the outbreak of the Civil War, and the consequent loss of records and confusion, it is not possible to say what finally became of this case.

When General Lee was in command of the Army of Northern Virginia, as will appear from the inclosed clipping from the Charlotte Observer, he issued an order in October, 1864, disbanding a certain battalion for cowardly conduct, stating at the time his regret that there were some officers and men belonging to the organization who, although not deserving it, were obliged to share in the common disgrace because the good of the Service demanded it.

In addition to the discharges of organizations, which are of course infrequent, there are continual cases of the discharge of individual enlisted men without honor and without trial by court-martial. The official record shows that during the fiscal year ending June 30, last, such discharges were issued by the War Department without trial by court-martial in the cases of 352 enlisted men of the Regular Army, 35 of them being on account of "having become disqualified for service through own misconduct." Moreover, in addition to the discharges without honor ordered by the War Department, there were a considerable number of discharges without honor issued by subordinate military authorities. For 143 of these cases, I have upheld the hands of those who, like Judge Jones and Judge Speer, have warned against this practice, because I would hold myself unfit to be President if I did not feel the same revolt at wrong done a colored man as I feel at wrong done a white man. I have condemned in unstinted terms the crime of lynching perpetrated by white men, and I should take instant advantage of any opportunity whereby I could bring to justice a mob of lynchers. In precisely the same spirit I have now acted with reference

to these colored men who have been guilty of a black and dastardly crime. In one policy, as in the other, I do not claim as a favor, but I challenge as a right, the support of every citizen of this country, whatever his color, provided only he has in him the spirit of genuine and far-sighted patriotism.

Accompanying the message are the reports of Major Blocksom, Lieut. Col. Leonard A. Lovering, and Brig. Gen. Ernest A. Garlington, heretofore published by the War Department and reviewed in these columns. Also the letter of A. B. Nettleton dated "Brownsville, Tex., Nov. 27, 1906," and the several documents referred to in the message as furnishing precedents for the President's action in this case. We shall have further information when we receive the report of the G.C.M., which has been ordered for the trial of Major C. W. Penrose and Capt. E. A. Macklin, of the 25th Infantry.

THE PRESIDENT ON NAVY PERSONNEL.

President Roosevelt on Dec. 17 sent to the Congress, the bill to improve the efficiency of the commissioned personnel of the Navy, which was drafted in accordance with the recommendations made by the Board on Personnel, the report of which has already been published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Accompanying this bill was a special message, which follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: In my last three annual messages I have invited the attention of the Congress to the urgent necessity of such legislation as will cause officers of the line of the Navy to reach the grades of captain and rear admiral at less advanced ages and will give them more experience and training in the important duties of those grades. Under the present archaic system of promotion, without parallel in the navy of any other first-class power, captains are commissioned at the average age of fifty-six and rear admirals at the average of sixty. This system is the result of a long continued prejudice in favor of a method of promotion by which all lieutenants in order of seniority pass through the several grades until they eventually become rear admirals; a method which sacrifices the good of the Service to the interest of individual mediocrity. As a direct consequence of the existing method naval officers obtain more than ample service in subordinate positions, but have a limited and inadequate experience as captains in command of battleships and as flag officers in charge of fleets and squadrons; that is, in the very positions of greatest responsibility, where experience, skill and initiative are essential to efficiency. Moreover, they attain the position of a flag officer but a few months before they reach the retiring age and have no opportunity to perfect themselves in the important duties of the high commands pertaining to such rank.

History, modern and ancient, has invariably shown that an efficient personnel is the greatest factor toward an effective navy. No matter how well equipped in other respects a navy may be, though its fleet may be composed of powerful high-speed battleships, maneuvered by complicated tactics based upon the latest development of naval science, yet it is grievously handicapped if directed by admirals and captains who lack experience in their duties and who are hampered by long deprivation of independent action and responsibility. To oppose such a fleet to one equally good, led by officers more active and more experienced in their duties, is to invite disaster.

The following table gives the ages of the youngest captains and flag officers, with the average years in grade, in the navies of Great Britain, France, Germany, Japan and the United States:

	Captains.		Sea-going Flag Officers.	
	Age.	Average years in grade.	Age.	Average years in grade.
Great Britain...	35	11.2	45	8.0
France	47	9.5	53	14.2
Germany	42	6.2	51	6.0
Japan	38	8.0	44	11.0
United States...	55	4.5	59	1.5

The facts shown in this table are startling and earnest attention is invited to them.

The Secretary of the Navy several months ago convened a board of six representative line officers with the Assistant Secretary of the Navy as president, to consider and recommend such changes in existing law relative to the commissioning of the line of the Navy as would tend to promote efficiency and economy. The essential recommendations of the board have been cordially approved by the Secretary. The bill, herewith transmitted to the Congress, has been formulated by the Secretary, and is based, except in a few details, upon the recommendations of the board. I earnestly recommend its early consideration. Should it be enacted into law it will cause officers on the sea-going list to reach the grade of captain at forty-eight and rear admiral at fifty-five, and will assure their serving seven years in the grade of captain and seven years in the grade of rear admiral, thus enabling them to become thoroughly skillful and efficient in these grades.

The accompanying bill also establishes the grade of vice-admiral. This grade has long existed in all other principal navies of the world in order to obtain a selected grade of skilled commanders-in-chief. The commander-in-chief of a fleet, with one or more rear admirals serving under him, is logically entitled to a higher rank than his subordinates because of his greater authority and responsibility. On occasions of official importance, of international council, or of combined naval action (as for instance the Boxer troubles in China), the interests of this great nation demand that our naval representative shall rank as the equal of the naval representatives of other powers.

Moreover, under the accompanying bill, which is the result of recommendations made by a board principally composed of naval officers, a large percentage of the officers are eliminated from the sea-going list and never reach the grade of rear admiral. When it is considered that the naval officers themselves recommend, in order to increase the efficiency of their service, that many be denied their existing privilege of reaching flag rank, it is only just to them that we should place their highest officers on a plane of equal rank with their colleagues of other nations, with whom they are so frequently brought in official contact.

If the proposed plan of promotion is carried out, it will, as compared with existing law, make a saving of more than five millions of dollars during the next seven years. The principal part of this saving is made by stopping the voluntary retirement of young lieutenant commanders with the rank and pay of commanders upon the retired list.

I am firmly of the opinion that unless the present condition of the higher commissioned personnel is rectified by judicious legislation, the future of our Navy will be gravely compromised.

I forward herewith a letter of the Secretary of the Navy enclosing duplicate drafts of the proposed bill. I also forward a copy of the report of the Personnel Board of the Navy.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Dec. 17, 1906.

On the day this message went to Congress Admiral George Dewey gave out an interview relative to the personnel bill, in which he said:

I feel deep concern over the existing condition of the commissioned personnel of the line of the Navy and am gratified over the President's message. Under our present system all our officers are passed through the several grades until they finally reach that of rear admiral, the consequence being that officers are commissioned commanders at the age of fifty, captains at fifty-five, rear admirals at sixty and are placed on the retired list at sixty-two.

Under the present system, as a rule, captains and admirals are so old when they reach their grades and serve such short times in their grades that they cannot possibly obtain the

experience that is essential to the full development of their skill and efficiency. The Naval Academy supplies the Navy with splendidly equipped young officers, unsurpassed by any in the world, and it is the fault of our system of promotion that they are not developed into unexcelled captains and flag officers. We have a most intelligent and efficient enlisted personnel. They can shoot straight and quick and can be depended upon, in the hour of need, to thoroughly do their part, but in a fleet action between battleships, a skilled admiral, with experienced captains under him, will soon obtain the advantage of position and will win the fight by superior tactical experience and skill.

Admirals and captains are not born any more than skilled chess players are born. A fight between two modern fleets, with high-speed battleships for chessmen and the ocean for a board, is a most dramatic and intensely interesting game, upon which the fate of two nations may depend. There is no time for study, each player must be thoroughly prepared and experienced, and each move must be made instantly, without hesitation, and a single mistake will lose the game. This marine chess game has been recently played out at the Sea of Japan. Admiral Togo, a thoroughly trained and experienced flag officer, with skillful and experienced captains under him, handled his fleet with consummate skill and won in less time than it takes to tell the story.

Let us look facts squarely in the face and not follow the example of the ostrich and bury our heads in the sand. The people want an efficient navy, and they spend a hundred millions a year to have it, and I affirm solemnly, and without reservation, that the enactment of the excellent report of the Personnel Board into law, by which the Government would save about one million dollars each year and which would retain our most efficient officers on the sea-going list, and cause them to reach the grade of captain at forty-eight and rear admiral at fifty-five, is vitally necessary to the fighting efficiency of the Navy. The Executive Department of the Government has submitted the facts and the remedy to Congress, and it is to be devoutly hoped that our law-makers, who alone can remedy the evil, will take immediate action.

The bill will be found on another page.

THE SUMNER'S STORES.

In reply to an article in the New York Sun criticizing the work of the Subsistence Department in forwarding supplies to Havana for the Army of Cuban Pacification, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL last week called attention to the fact that the Sun was in error on several of the most important features of the whole undertaking. What was said in these columns is borne out by the following letter addressed by Lieut. Col. David L. Brainard, D.C. G., U.S.A., to the Sun and published in that journal on Dec. 18:

"Your editorial under the heading of 'Some Flaws in the Flawless,' printed in The Sun of Saturday, Dec. 8, has just been brought to my attention. I wish to say for your information, and for the information of such as may have read this editorial, that you have been misinformed as to the supplies carried on the transport Sumner.

"You state that the Sumner did not sail on time; that she left a considerable portion of her stores behind; that the Army authorities borrowed freely from the Navy authorities in respect to meat and other supplies indispensable to the Army ration; also, had not the naval storehouse been on hand to remedy the Sumner's deficiencies our troops would have found themselves on painfully short commons.

"About noon Tuesday, Oct. 2, the following telegram was sent by me to the Commissary General, Washington: 'Sumner sailed 11:35, fully supplied and carrying portion thirty days stores and property for chief commissary, Havana. Balance thirty days' stores and property will go forward on chartered transport Thursday.'

"The Sumner was fully supplied with all essentials and many luxuries for the troops in Havana, and I am in possession of letters from the chief commissary complimenting this office upon the thoroughness with which the vessel was fitted out. I will further state that the Sumner did sail on time; that she did not leave any of her supplies behind; that the Army authorities did not borrow meat or other ration essentials from the Navy authorities, and that the army was self-sustaining in every respect, its equipment being complete. A few stores, a portion of the thirty days' rations referred to in my telegram to the commissary general, were left on the pier from which the Sumner sailed, but those, in accordance with prearranged program, were forwarded three days later on the chartered transport Monterey. Of the sixty-odd thousand pounds of fresh beef forwarded on the Sumner, about 23,000 pounds were transferred to the Navy supply vessel Celtic, but this was for the convenience of the Army, although it was not absolutely necessary, for the Sumner had ample cold storage space.

"As a final word, it may be stated that no military expedition of any nation, sailing to a foreign country, was more completely supplied with all essentials than the United States expedition sent to Cuba in October, 1906."

TRIBUTE TO THE SERVICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

How are the mighty fallen since the days of '98, when men wearing the uniform were, in all public places, cheered as patriots and heroes! Now, when there is no country to save, the "chief aristocracy" treat the wearer of the blue with contempt, and object to his presence in public places of amusement.

As a business man, I want no better certificate of character from the man who has served in the Army or Navy for a term of years than his discharge, marked "Excellent," given by an officer, educated as a gentleman, sworn to rate his soldiers' discharge, without fear or favor, as shown by his daily record for years, not as many soft-hearted merchants do who give references to worthless fellows so that they can get another job, letting them impose upon others.

I find that non-commissioned officers, who have served a term of years, and have received the highest grade of discharge, are men who obey orders, are faithful to any trust imposed, whom it is a pleasure to have as helpers, and if the business public only knew of the carefulness with which each enlisted man's record is gone over merchants would seek out men who have good discharges, and thus help to make the wearer of the blue feel that his Army experience would count in business life and make the Army uniform more respected.

Look at the vast number of men in Great Britain in positions of trust and responsibility, where faithfulness is required, proudly wearing their medals, given to them by a grateful country; the government uniform admitting them to all government institutions free of charge. Why should the U.S. Government not give to every man who has served three years a silver medal for good conduct, with every discharge marked "Excellent"? Perhaps the dear public would feel proud to sit beside a uniformed man whose breast was adorned with medals. A medal would be something the soldier would feel proud of, and knowing that he would forfeit his right (if he misbehaved) to receive it, it would help him to resist temptation.

FRANCIS BANNERMAN.

The Ordnance Department of the Army has been making some interesting experiments to determine the extent of metallic fouling and whether it injuriously affects the accuracy of a rifle. As a result of these tests, which ordnance officers of the Army regard as of the utmost importance, it has been found that the metallic fouling of the rifles does not affect the accuracy of the weapon. The first tests were made in 1904, when an erosion test was made at the Frankford Arsenal, the regular cupro-nickel jacket and jackets made of cupro-nickel steel being used. The test was carried to five thousand rounds, and at its completion the rifle barrels were sawed open lengthwise. Most of the shots were fired in strings of fifty, and as rapidly as possible. Metallic fouling, if as serious as has been reported, would certainly, ordnance officers say, have shown up in this test. As a matter of fact the fouling found was of two kinds: First, a very thin wash of fouling showed near the breach, which, from appearances, might have been deposited from vaporized jacket or cartridge metal by the gases escaping about the bullet into the barrel. This film of metal discolors the bore, but is insufficient to be measured with a star gauge. A second kind of metallic fouling occurs principally on the lands where the reaming tool was imperfect, and leaves the lands in a rough state. Here the fouling occurs in patches, and is quite appreciable in thickness. The resulting surface, however, appears to be smoother than at the beginning of the test, and did not appear to affect the accuracy in any way. On Oct. 23 last tests for metallic fouling were again made at the Frankford Arsenal, and jackets made of cupro-nickel steel and of pure steel were used. On Nov. 28 last the test was repeated, and in both series a chemical test showed the presence of the metallic fouling. The accuracy of the rifle was not affected.

The Comptroller of the Treasury this week decided that Major John Biddle Porter, J.A.G. Dept., U.S.A., was entitled to ten per cent. increase of pay during the time he was absent from this country with the Civil Governor of the Philippine Islands, in Rome, Italy, for the purpose of assisting him in settling the Friars' Lands dispute in the Philippines. The claim of Major Porter was disallowed by the Auditor for the War Department on the ground that he was not assigned to a foreign station, but regarded as stationed at Washington, D.C., while temporarily absent under orders, and that he received commutation of quarters at his permanent station during the time he was away from it. The Comptroller, however, disagreed with the Auditor and allowed Major Porter's claim on the ground that while his duties at Rome were temporary in the sense that there was no change of permanent station, his stay there was indefinite and uncertain. The Comptroller said: "Rome was a foreign station to which the claimant was ordered by competent military authority for duty of a certain nature and he proceeded and remained there until his duties were completed. His orders contemplated a service at a station on land beyond the limits of the United States, and the facts that his permanent station was not changed, or that he was in receipt of commutation for quarters at his permanent station, are inconsequential so far as his right to increase of pay for service at a foreign station is concerned."

First Lieut. Russell T. Hazzard, 7th Inf., has made application to the War Department that his record be so amended as to show that he was not absent without leave from June 26 to July 19, 1906, of which charge a court-martial acquitted him. He also requests that the pay withheld for that period of unauthorized absence be refunded him. It appears that Lieutenant Hazzard was under orders involving a change of station from Fort Sam Houston, Tex., to Fort Assiniboine, Mont., and that on May 26 he took advantage of a month's leave of absence, on the expiration of which he started for Fort Assiniboine. While enroute he became ill at Helena, Mont., and remained there until July 19, when he was placed under arrest by the commanding officer at Fort W. H. Harrison. He was acquitted by the court-martial which tried him for "absence without leave." The Judge Advocate General of the Army in his opinion says: "Under the finding of the court he had committed no military offense, but that finding could not affect his pay status; that status is fixed by a statute separate and apart from the Articles of War under which he was tried. It is the opinion of this office, therefore, that whether or not Lieutenant Hazzard's absence was avoidable must be determined by the proper military authority, and that as to his right to pay, the acquittal has no effect other than an evidence to be considered by such authority in deciding the case."

In commenting upon the case of Private Robert R. Gresham, Co. F, 16th Inf., found guilty of sleeping on post and sentenced to forfeit ten dollars per month for six months, Major Gen. Jesse M. Lee, commanding the Department of Visayas, says: "In the foregoing case it appears from the record that a sentinel posted on post No. 1 was allowed to sit down for a certain period of time while another sentinel on Post No. 1 walked post. It appears that the accused was, at the time he is alleged to have been found asleep on post, actually seated. The practice of permitting any sentinel to be seated on post, unless there be reasons for him assuming that position, is to be avoided. It is true that there are occasions where it may be necessary for a sentinel to sit or lie down for security or to remain hidden from the enemy. If such reasons existed at Dagami at this time, they are not disclosed in the testimony. In the manual of Guard Duty, the second paragraph of Orders for a sentinel on post is, 'To walk my post in a military manner, etc.' This is set aside by a post order without due reason. It is, therefore, not apparent that the accused was properly posted as required by the manual of Guard Duty. It is not shown by the testimony that the accused was, beyond a reasonable doubt, asleep when visited by the officer of the day. The proceedings, findings and sentence are disapproved. Private Gresham has been ordered released from confinement and restored to duty."

No commissions will be given by the President to the officers on the retired list of the Navy who were advanced one grade under the Act of June 29, 1906, because of creditable services during the Civil War. This decision was reached Dec. 20, 1906, by the President, and is in accordance with an opinion rendered by the Attorney General relative to granting commissions to officers of the Army who were similarly advanced. Under date of Dec. 20, 1906, the Secretary of the Navy signed a Gen-

eral Order publishing the complete list of names of the retired officers advanced under the provisions of the Act of June 29, 1906. This list has been published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. The order also says: "The Attorney General, in an interpretation of the Act of April 23, 1904, relating to the advancement of officers on the retired list of the Army, expressed the opinion that advancement on the retired list, such as is authorized by the Act of April 23, 1904, does not create an office, and is not accomplished by an exercise of the appointing power." The Act of June 29, 1906, under which officers of the Navy on the retired list are advanced, being substantially the same as the act authorizing such advancement in the Army, and in view of the opinion of the Attorney General just referred to, no appointments or commissions can be given to the officers advanced in grade, under the provisions of the act cited.

According to a statement published in the Havana Post there is much indignation among the American troops stationed at Camp Columbia, because of the petty extortions practised upon them by restaurant-keepers and others in the city of Havana. "The other day," says our contemporary, "a party of soldiers from the camp visited the city and one of them seeing that his shoes were somewhat dusty, and a shining establishment near by, stepped up into the chair and had his shoes shined. After he had the work done he got out of the chair and inquired what the bill was. The black-faced shoe artist promptly and boldly said, 'sixty cents,' in his native tongue. Still the soldier could do nothing but pay the outrageous price for a miserable shine. Now this is only one of many instances where the soldier is fleeced of his modest pay. A native can get the same work done for ten cents, so why should such an outrageous price be charged a soldier? They know that if he makes a kick and demands a square deal, an officer of the law will tell him to go on or report him as disorderly. Something should be done to prevent such a practice and outrageous treatment of the United States soldiers here. The soldiers of the U.S. Army who visit Havana are not millionaires nor even wealthy tourists. Many men have been charged as much as a dollar and a half for a small dinner in an extremely modest restaurant. This is wrong and it makes them angry."

Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in reviewing the proceedings of a G.C.M., at the Presidio of San Francisco, which found Pvt. C. H. Disbrow, Troop C, 3d Cav., guilty of desertion, and sentenced him to be confined at hard labor for six months, and to forfeit all the pay due him during the same period, says: "The evidence shows that the accused had been in the Service since 1888 and had received a character of Good or Very Good from his former enlistments. It also shows that the accused surrendered himself as a deserter with a desire to atone for his wrong doing and in the hope of rehabilitating himself as a soldier. These were mitigating circumstances and might properly have been considered by the reviewing authority had the court so recommended. However, it is the plain duty of a court-martial to impose a sentence commensurate with the offense on a finding of guilty and then leave to the reviewing authority the exercise of the right to extend clemency directly invested in him. The proceedings and findings are approved, but in order to emphasize the foregoing views, the sentence, which is regarded as entirely inadequate for the offense of desertion, is disapproved. The accused will be released from confinement and restored to duty." Capt. W. H. Wassell, 22d Inf., was president of the court, and 1st Lieut. E. H. De Armond, Art. Corps, was judge advocate.

A correspondent asks on what ground the Comptroller decides that Navy chaplains on the retired list are not entitled to the pay of lieutenant commanders. A decision to this effect was rendered Aug. 13, 1906, in the case of Chaplain Holway. In this decision the Comptroller referring to the Act of June 29, 1906, says: "There is no mention of retired officers, and reading this provision as a whole it seems quite clear that Congress had in mind officers on active duty only. While retired officers are in the Navy yet they are not serving as such. They are a distinct class and when Congress legislates in reference to them they are usually referred to as retired officers or officers of the retired list. I am of opinion in view of the law (Sec. 1588, R.S.), which fixes the pay of Navy chaplains on the retired list, and of the Act of Aug. 5, 1882, which prohibits any increase of pay for the retired officers that the Act of June 29 does not affect the pay of Navy chaplains who were on the retired list when it went into effect. In this conclusion I am supported by a decision of the Court of Claims in a similar case."

In some instances the members of regiments ordered to Cuba left considerable amounts of clothing and other personal property in box lockers at their regular stations in the United States with an understanding on their part that the lockers would be forwarded to them. This has not yet been done, and the result is that a good many men may be required to draw a new issue of clothing notwithstanding the fact that they have plenty of clothing in the lockers which they left behind. This would be a hardship, particularly to those men who have only a few months more to serve. Happily, however, the matter of sending the lockers to Cuba is now under consideration. The General Staff of the Army has made a report recommending that the lockers be sent and this report has been forwarded to Brigadier General Bell, in Cuba, requesting his recommendation. The matter stands just here, but it is probable that the lockers will be sent, as the men are suffering considerable inconvenience in not having them.

The Judge Advocate General of the Army was called upon this week to decide the question of whether light and heat can be supplied to the chapel erected by the vestry of Trinity church, New York, on Governors Island. Under date of 1868 the then Secretary of War authorized the vestry of Trinity church to furnish and pay a clergyman to conduct religious and school exercises at Governors Island. The Secretary stated that such clergyman would be allowed quarters and fuel by the Government and have the facilities usually furnished to chaplains. As a result the Judge Advocate General of the Army holds that the chapel building stands on precisely the same footing, in so far as its heating and lighting are concerned, as would a building erected by the Government for chapel purposes, and that such heating and lighting are chargeable against the War Department.

This decision will be gratifying to the friends of the Rev. Edmund B. Smith, of Trinity parish, who has done such excellent work as chaplain of the Governors Island chapel.

A correspondent says: "Your correspondent from Camp Columbia, Cuba, states that it is to be regretted that some inducement cannot be offered to keep men in the Service; the same thing is occurring at this post. Of over forty men, whose terms of service have expired during the last three months, less than ten have re-enlisted. I have questioned many of them and they invariably state that the pay is insufficient, and I am sure that the greatest inducement that can be made to retain men is to increase their pay. In this connection the bill introduced by Congressman Capron seems to cover the case better than anything that has been brought forward so far, as an advance of 20 per cent. to all enlisted men, regardless of grade, seems very reasonable, and if we can get you to take this matter up we may hope to see it a reality soon."

Manila press despatches of Dec. 18 state that Capt. Frederick W. Cole, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., who is accused of irregularities in the use of public funds, was placed on trial before a court-martial at Fort Santiago, Manila, on the date above named. Captain Cole's counsel, Lieut. Robert W. Adams, 9th U.S. Inf., entered a plea in bar of trial and withdrew the accused officer's former waiver of the statute of limitations. The defense alleged that the prosecution is based on evidence obtained through intimidation and by offers of employment, money, and immunity from prosecution. The court-martial sustained the plea in bar of trial on all except two specifications, which charged Captain Cole with irregularities alleged to have taken place in 1905. It then adjourned. The prosecution will immediately carry the cases against Captain Cole into the civil courts.

Mr. D. R. Anthony, jr., of Leavenworth, Kans., a connection of Capt. Louis M. Koehler, who has just been tried in the Philippines on serious charges, was at the White House this week for the purpose of talking over Captain Koehler's case with President Roosevelt. It appears that a letter written some time ago by Mr. Anthony to the President figured quite prominently during the trial of Captain Koehler, and accusations have been made that the President violated a confidence in sending this letter to Major Gen. Leonard Wood in the Philippines. The letter was introduced in evidence at the recent trial of Captain Koehler. Mr. Anthony told the President that he did not regard the letter he had written as a strictly personal one, and that he was perfectly satisfied that it should be considered just as public as any other feature of the court-martial.

One of the latest contrivances is a bottle which is guaranteed to keep drinks hot for twenty-four hours or cold for several days. This is accomplished by surrounding the bottle with an outer casing of metal and exhausting the air in the space left between the bottle and casing. This vacuum space protects the contents of the bottle from the influence of the temperature of the outer air. Perhaps this principle could be applied to fireless cookers wherein the heat is now retained by protecting the contents of the cooker from the external air by five thicknesses of wood veneer, a lining of asbestos and a covering of four-inch duck. The loss of temperature in cookers thus constructed is about three degrees an hour or 72 degrees in twenty-four hours.

Cable advices from Honolulu quote the Japanese consul at that port as stating that the Japanese squadron, which is due in Hawaiian waters in February next, will not proceed to San Francisco as was originally planned, the change of program having been made in order to avoid any further demonstration of anti-Japanese sentiment in the California metropolis. This report is denied, however, by the Japanese consul at San Francisco, who says that he expects the cruiser squadron under Vice Admiral Kataoka, one of the Mikado's flag officers who distinguished himself in the operations against Russia's Vladivostok fleet, to come as previously planned, to pay a friendly visit.

A captain of infantry having refused to furnish the Quartermaster General with an affidavit as to the loss of certain public property on the ground that his certificate was sufficient, the War Department, after a spirited interchange of letters on the subject, decided that the Quartermaster General is entirely within his rights when he insists upon affidavits instead of certificates from officers detailed to conduct surveys of lost or damaged property. Not only was this information given by the Department, but the surveying officer was informed that he had subjected himself to disciplinary measures on account of insubordination.

The President has approved the application of Capt. Franklin J. Drake, of the Navy, to be placed on the retired list, after forty years' service, as a rear admiral of the nine lower numbers. Because of his Civil War services he is entitled to this retirement with advance of rank. His retirement, which will take effect from Dec. 10, 1906, will promote Comdr. Rogers H. Galt to be captain; Lieut. Comdrs. John A. Dougherty and John B. Bernadou (an additional number) to be commanders; and Lieuts. Edward H. Campbell and Walter S. Crosley (additional number) to be lieutenant commanders.

Soldiers of the U.S. Army in Cuba complain that numerous packages containing presents, sent to them by friends in the United States, arrive in bad order. Care should be used in packing such parcels, as they are liable to rough usage in transit.

The Lebaudys' dirigible war balloon *La Patrie*, with the War Minister, General Picquart, on board, made an extended flight at Paris, France, on Dec. 17, leaving Meudon and maneuvering for more than an hour over Paris.

Admiral Thierry is to command the French squadron which will take part in the naval display at the opening of the Jamestown Exposition. It will include the armored cruisers *Kleber*, *Jules Ferry* and *Victor Hugo*.

SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Miss Ethel Middleton, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wesley Middleton, was married to Capt. Percy F. Archer, U.S.M.C., in Trinity church, Washington, D.C., Dec. 18. The church was prettily decorated with pink roses and the ceremony was performed by the Rev. R. P. Williams. Mr. Middleton gave his daughter's hand in marriage, and she was attended by her sister, Miss Isabel Maury Middleton. They were met at the church railing by Captain Archer and his best man, Major John A. Lejune, U.S.M.C. The ceremony was witnessed only by the family and intimate friends, and was followed by a reception at the bride's home, No. 2020 R street. An orchestra, composed of members of the Marine Band, played throughout the evening. Capt. and Mrs. Archer will make their home at No. 2020 R street, Washington.

Lieut. Col. C. J. Crane, U.S.A., military secretary, and Miss Louisa K. Tirrill were married in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1, at the residence of her brother, J. P. Tirrill, 5291 Washington avenue.

Mrs. Ellen McGrann, has issued invitations to the marriage of her daughter, Matilda, sister of Lieut. Comdr. W. H. McGrann, to Mr. Franc Maury Darnall, of Natchez, Miss., on the evening of Wednesday, Dec. 26, at Grace church, Memphis, Tenn.

Contract Surg. Leonard S. Hughes, U.S.A., and Miss Marguerite von Fritsch were married in Omaha, Neb., Nov. 23.

From Annapolis a correspondent writes: "A wedding of interest to many friends and a surprise to most of them took place here Dec. 19. The bride is Miss Katherine Coleman Clayton, the younger daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Louis S. Clayton. The groom is Lieut. Benjamin B. Gossett, U.S.M.C., son of Mr. James P. Gossett, a banker of Williamston, S.C. He has been ordered to Cuba, and came to Annapolis to claim his bride before sailing for Havana, where he is detailed for duty at Camp Columbia. The wedding was a very quiet one and took place at the residence of the bride's parents, Gloucester street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. George W. Miller, D.D., pastor of the First M.E. church, assisted by Rev. John H. Dashiell, D.D., grandfather of the bride."

Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, 23d U.S. Inf. (General Staff), and Mrs. Flora Louise Clement were married in Lakewood, N.J., Dec. 18, at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hays Hammond. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. W. K. Guthrie, of San Francisco, an old friend of the bride, who came for the wedding. The best man was Lieut. Comdr. A. T. Long, U.S.N., at present commanding the Mayflower, and the groomsmen were Master Dick Hammond, the eight-year-old son of Mr. Hammond. The little three-year-old daughter of Mr. Hammond, Miss Natalie, was the bride's only attendant. The bride wore a beautiful gown of amethyst chiffon velvet and was given away by Mr. Hammond. After the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, lifelong friends of the bride, gave a breakfast to the wedding party. Capt. and Mrs. Cloman sail from New York Dec. 22 for London, where Captain Cloman is to be the American military attaché. The bride was the widow of Victor Clement, a mining engineer who made a fortune in South Africa.

Miss Addie Pigman, daughter of Rear Admiral G. W. Pigman, U.S.N., and Mr. Charles Robert Pollard were married in the bride's home, No. 1941 Calvert street, Washington, D.C., Dec. 19, by the Rev. George Fiske Dudley. Miss Lillie Pigman was maid of honor and Mr. Hugh M. Howard best man. Acting as ribbon girls were the Misses Belle Howard, Roberta Howard, Florence Pollard, Helen Thomas and Margaret Brightwell.

Miss Beatrice Ashmead, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Harris Ashmead, was married to Lieut. William L. Littlefield, U.S.N., on Dec. 19, in St. Margaret's Church, Washington, D.C. Owing to the illness of the bride's father there was no reception, and Mr. W. S. Lloyd gave the bride's hand in marriage. Mrs. E. L. White, of Englewood, N.J., acted as matron of honor. The best man was Lieut. Harry C. Mustin, U.S.N., and the ushers were Paymr. John H. Merriam, U.S.N.; Naval Constr. R. H. Robinson, Lieut. D. McD. Le Breton, U.S.N., and Lieut. J. R. Horton, U.S.M.C. Lieut. and Mrs. Littlefield will make their home at the navy yard in Washington, where he is stationed.

Miss Eleanor Sowers, daughter of Dr. and Mrs. Z. T. Sowers, was married to Major Samson Lane Faison, 24th U.S. Inf., on Dec. 19, in the bride's home, in Massachusetts avenue, Washington, D.C. White roses against a background of palms formed the decorations and an orchestra played the wedding music. The ushers were: Gen. James Allen, U.S.A., Dr. Clyde S. Ford, Pay Dir. Leeds C. Kerr, U.S.N., and Major Joseph T. Crabbs, U.S.A. The bride was escorted by her father and attended by her cousin, Mrs. Charles Carroll, of Baltimore. The bridal toilette of lustrous white satin, profusely trimmed with point lace, was enhanced by the graceful figure it clothed. The veil of point lace fell from a half-wreath of orange blossoms, and her shower bouquet was of lilies of the valley. Dr. William F. M. Sowers, brother of the bride, was best man. Mrs. Sowers, the mother of the bride, was very elegantly gowned in silver gray chiffon crepe that had embroidered effects in which a little mauve showed. Each room and the spacious hallway were decorated with green vines, holly and other suggestions of the Christmas season. A buffet breakfast was served to the several hundred persons who enjoyed the hospitality of Dr. and Mrs. Sowers. The bride's presents, which have been shown her friends, are numerous and valuable. Major Faison and his bride will shortly sail for the Philippines, where he has been ordered on duty.

The quarters of Capt. William C. Davis, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at the Presidio of San Francisco, were the scene of a very pretty wedding on Wednesday, Dec. 12. The bride was Miss Elizabeth Schenck, sister of Mrs. Davis, and daughter of the late Col. A. D. Schenck, A.C., and Mrs. Schenck. The groom, Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., was accompanied by Capt. Daniel W. Ketcham, A.C., as best man, in the enforced absence of Lieut. John S. McCleery, 20th Inf., who was detained by a landslide on his trip to San Francisco. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Stephen R. Wood, of the Presidio, and the apartment in which it took place was a bower of marguerites and smilax, the bridal party standing before a solid wall of the snowy blossoms. Palms and choice roses were effectively used in the other rooms. To the strains of the "Lohengrin" wedding march, and preceded by her sister, Mrs. Davis, as matron of honor, in white organdie, profusely trimmed with lace, and carrying a bouquet of pale pink carnations, and by Miss Edith Brown, daughter of Major Edward T. Brown, A.C., as bridesmaid, in a dainty costume of accordion-pleated white silk, with a bouquet of pink bridesmaid roses, the bride entered on the arm of her brother, Mr. Alexander T. Schenck, who gave her away. She wore a

gown of white messaline, wearing her mother's wedding pearls, with the customary veil and lilies of the valley, and carrying a "sheaf" bouquet of the same flowers. As it was her birthday, the bride's cake bore the proper number of white candles and was gracefully cut by her own hand with the groom's sword. The gathering included only her most intimate friends. Supper was served at ten, the bridal party sitting at a separate table decorated with bride roses; and at eleven the happy couple left for the honeymoon at Santa Barbara and Los Angeles, returning for a short visit at Christmas before taking station at the Presidio of Monterey.

Miss Georgine Louise Sumner, daughter of Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, U.S.N., was married in Brooklyn, N.Y., Dec. 19, to Capt. Sidney W. Brewster, U.S.M.C. The Rev. J. D. Kennedy, of St. Mark's church, officiated.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. McGonigle, of Leavenworth, Kan., announce the engagement of their daughter, Grace, and Lieut. Henry Gibbins, 9th Cav. The wedding will take place in January. "Miss McGonigle," writes a correspondent, "is the youngest daughter of a household which has been famed for its hospitality since the early days of Kansas. Mr. McGonigle is known throughout the country as a contractor, is a pioneer of Leavenworth, and has been an ardent worker in every movement for the benefit of the city. Miss McGonigle has had all of the advantages of education and travel. She has a rarely beautiful contralto voice of great range and volume and has studied with well-known teachers in New York and Chicago. Lieutenant Gibbins belongs to a prominent family of Knoxville Tenn., and is held in high regard in his regiment. The wedding will be one of the largest social events of the season."

RECENT DEATHS.

George S. Hoyt, son of the late Capt. George S. Hoyt, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., died at Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 4, after an illness of four weeks. He was the son of Mrs. Fanny R. Hoyt, of 920 Fourth avenue, and was a student at the Jefferson School of Law. Mr. Hoyt, who was twenty-one years of age, was actively engaged in both Young Men's Christian Association and mission work at the Calvary Episcopal Church. He is survived by his mother and an aunt, Mrs. Thomas N. Lindsey.

Charles Cardwell McCabe, a Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was stricken with apoplexy on Dec. 11, died on Dec. 19 at the New York Hospital, New York city. With Bishop McCabe when he died were his wife, his niece, Miss Brouse, of Philadelphia, and Dr. George E. Peabody, who attended him during his illness. Mrs. McCabe and Miss Brouse occupied a room in the hospital during the Bishop's illness. Bishop McCabe had great personal magnetism. Even in his more youthful days he was noted for the force and energy of his character. He was born in Athens, Ohio, Oct. 11, 1836. He entered the Ohio Conference in 1860. In 1862 he became chaplain of the 122d Ohio Volunteer Infantry. At the battle of Winchester, Va., while looking after the wounded on the field, young McCabe was captured and taken to Libby Prison, where he remained four months. Joining his regiment again after release, he was in broken health and was sent back to the hospital in Washington. When the Bishop was working on the scheme of building new churches on money loaned Colonel Ingersoll was denouncing the Church in his usual forcible manner and declaring that the power of the Church was waning, the end of all churches being not far off. This provoked the hymn which thousands of people have heard Chaplain and Bishop McCabe sing, "We're building three a day, dear Bob, we're building three a day." His sojourn in Libby Prison gave him a topic for one of the most interesting of his lectures. He called it "The Bright Side of Libby Prison." It became famous and was heard all over the country. Interment will be at Evanston, Ill.

George P. Doan, soldier, scholar, merchant and lawyer, died at the family residence in St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 8, aged eighty-five years. He was the father of the wife of Major J. B. Erwin, U.S.A., and of the wife of Capt. W. H. Gordon, U.S.A. For sixty years Mr. Doan had been a resident of St. Louis. Death was due to old age, and his last illness was of short duration. Mr. Doan was born in the West Indies. When he came to St. Louis he became identified with the wholesale drygoods house of Doan, King and Company. When the Civil War broke out Mr. Doan joined the Union Army. He fought throughout that struggle and attained the rank of major. He went to St. Louis after peace was declared and practised law. He retired from active life about twenty-five years ago. Last May Mr. Doan's wife, who formerly was a Miss Ellen R. Reilly, of St. Louis, died. Four children survive him. They are: Mesdames W. C. Brownlee, of St. Louis, and James B. Erwin and Walter H. Gordon and George P. Doan, jr.

John Sellers, jr., a member of the Millbourne Mills Company, who died in Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 14, from paralysis, after an illness of one day, was the father of Mrs. William E. Almy. Mr. Sellers, jr., who was eighty years old, was one of the founders of the Union League and was long connected with the industrial interests of this city. He belonged to a family prominent in Pennsylvania since the days of William Penn. Mr. Sellers leaves a son, Howard Sellers, and three married daughters.

Mr. George W. Hardwick, father of Mrs. Cordray, wife of Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th U.S. Inf., died at Augusta, Ga., Dec. 5.

Mr. Walter McDonald, son-in-law of Chaplain J. A. Randolph, 6th U.S. Inf., died at Baldwin, Miss., Dec. 11, 1906.

Thomas Glenn, an employee of the Quartermaster's Department in the Philippines, died Oct. 22, 1906, of an abscess of the liver. His remains were sent back to San Francisco on the Army transport Sherman, leaving Manila Nov. 20, for interment in the National Cemetery at the Presidio. Mr. Glenn was an ex-soldier, having enlisted in Company E, 20th Inf., in 1896, and served with that organization until 1902. He served in Cuba and the Philippines with the 20th Infantry. Ever since he left the Service he had been employed in the Quartermaster's Department.

Comdr. Robert M. G. Brown, U.S.N., retired, who died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 14, was born in West Virginia, and entered the naval school at Newport in July, 1864. He graduated in June, 1868, number three in the class of eighty. He served as a midshipman on the North Pacific Squadron on board the Saranac, Lackawanna and Pensacola; was promoted to ensign in 1869, and master in 1870. He sailed from New York on the Alaska in April, 1870, for China, and made a three years' cruise in that vessel. He took part in the Korean expedition and commanded the sailors, landed as Infantry from that ship, and was in the final charge at Fort McKee. In the

official reports on the action he was mentioned as among those first in the fort. Among other duties he served on the flagship Lancaster in August, 1881, on the European station, until the following June, when he was severely wounded in the line of duty, having his breast bone broken at Cadix, Spain, and was invalided home, when convalescent, and put on special duty. He was ordered to the Lackawanna, in the South Pacific Station, in May, 1884. Shortly after he made an adverse report upon the Panama Canal scheme, which attracted wide attention at the time. In October, 1889, he was ordered as lieutenant and navigating officer of the flagship Trenton, bound for the Pacific. He was on that vessel during the great hurricane at Samoa, and he maintained his reputation for coolness and daring to a remarkable degree. Captain Farquhar, of the Trenton, in his report of the hurricane, which was approved and forwarded by Rear Admiral Kimberly, says: "Lieut. R. M. G. Brown, the navigator, was by my side the whole time, and by his excellent judgment, one time at least, the ship was cleared of a reef. Had we struck it I fear few of the 450 people on board of the Trenton would be alive to-day." It was while handling the ship on this occasion that Navigating Officer Brown put the ship's company in the rigging, thus making a living sail, which was as effective as it was unprecedented. Lieutenant Brown suffered severely from exposure and rheumatism developed. He was ill of this malady during much of the remainder of his life. Lieutenant Brown was retired Dec. 5, 1894. During the Spanish-American War he was one of the first to volunteer, and he served at the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., from April 28, 1898, to October 11 of the same year. He was commissioned a commander on the retired list of the Navy from March 20, 1902. About twenty years ago Commander Brown married Katharine, daughter of ex-Senator Henry G. Davis, of West Virginia, and one daughter, Katharine, survives the couple. Mrs. Brown died three years ago. Three brothers—Major T. P. R. Brown, of Beverly, W. Va.; John H. Brown and James A. Brown, of Kingswood, W. Va.—two sisters—Mrs. Joseph Moreland, of Morgantown, W. Va., and Mrs. William P. Totten, of Oakland, Md.—survive him. Mrs. Katharine Brown, wife of Commander Brown, was a sister of Mrs. Elkins, wife of U.S. Senator Stephen B. Elkins. Mrs. Arthur Lee, also a sister of Mrs. Brown, resides in Washington.

Mrs. Beatrice Symonds, widow of Col. H. C. Symonds, who resigned from the Army in 1865, died at Ossining, N.Y., Dec. 16.

Mrs. Mathews, mother of Mrs. Gullion, wife of Lieut. Allen W. Gullion, 2d U.S. Inf., died suddenly in New Castle, Ky. Lieutenant Gullion is now in the Philippines with his wife.

Col. John Mercer Brooke, eighty years old, emeritus professor of physics in the Virginia Military Institute, died suddenly at Lexington, Va., Dec. 14. He was widely known as the inventor of deep-sea sounding apparatus, and received a number of medals and decorations from foreign countries. He was a son of Gen. George M. Brooke, of Virginia, a distinguished officer in the U.S. Army during the War of 1812, and was born Dec. 18, 1826, near Tampa, Fla. When fifteen years old he received an appointment, March 3, 1841, as midshipman, and reported to Admiral Farragut, on the Delaware. Afterward he was transferred to the sloop Cyane and sent on a cruise for three years. He was promoted passed midshipman, Aug. 10, 1847; master, Sept. 14, 1853; lieutenant, Sept. 15, 1855, and was dismissed April 20, 1861, at the breaking out of the Civil War, and entered the Confederate Navy. It was through his construction of the Virginia that the principle of submerged and extended rams was applied. After the war, in 1869, he was elected professor of physics at the Virginia Military Institute, where he became colleague with his former friend and admirer, Commodore Matthew Fontaine Maury, the "pathfinder of the seas." Colonel Brooke received numerous medals and decorations from foreign potentates and countries for his inventions and discoveries. He cruised in Japanese and Chinese waters prior to 1890, and made maps and charts of the eastern coast of Japan and adjacent islands in the Pacific. A typhoon wrecked his vessel in 1859, while he was in Yeddo, where he remained until the following year. He brought the first Japanese embassy to this country. While on this voyage he sailed the vessel near to a waterspout to gratify the curiosity of the embassy. So highly were his services appreciated by the Japanese that they offered him a purse of \$60,000, which he refused to accept. On the reception of the embassy in Washington their first request was that his services rendered Japan be recorded in the archives. He was married twice. His first wife was Miss Lizzie Garnett, a sister of Gen. Richard Brooke Garnett, who was killed in Pickett's charge at Gettysburg. His second wife, who survives him, was Miss Corbin, of Eastern Virginia. Two children also survive him—Lieut. George M. Brooke, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who entered the ranks as an enlisted man after being graduated from the Virginia Military Institute, and also in law from Washington and Lee University, and Mrs. Willis, wife of Prof. H. Parker Willis, of Washington and Lee University.

Caspar Golderman, who retired as secretary of the Board of Health of New York city in 1903, after he had been connected with the board for thirty-seven years, died in the Presbyterian Hospital, New York city, Dec. 15. He is the father of Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

Comdr. Zera L. Tanner, U.S.N., retired, died at his home in Washington, D.C., Dec. 17, aged seventy-one years. He was for many years connected with the Fish Commission. He was born in Warsaw, Wyoming county, New York, and entered the Navy as acting ensign, Aug. 18, 1862, being attached to the U.S.S. Midway, South Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1862-4. He was promoted to acting master on Sept. 20, 1864, and his record of service was as follows: U.S.S. Rhode Island, special service, North Atlantic Blockading Squadron, 1864-5; U.S. receiving ship Vermont, navy yard, New York, 1865-6; U.S.S. Augusta, conveying monitor Miantonomah to Russia, and the Mediterranean, 1866-7; U.S.S. Guard, 1867; U.S.S. Onward, Asiatic Squadron, 1867-8; transferred to Regular Service, and commissioned ensign, March 12, 1868; promoted to master, Dec. 18, 1868; U.S.S. Maumee, Asiatic Squadron, 1868-9; U.S.S. Idaho, Asiatic Squadron, 1869-70; promoted to lieutenant, March 21, 1870; U.S. receiving ship Vermont, navy yard, New York, 1870-1; U.S.S. Narragansett, Pacific Squadron, surveying expedition, 1871-3; recruiting duty, Buffalo, N.Y., 1873; navy yard, Philadelphia, 1874; leave of absence; commanding Pacific mail steamship City of Peking, 1876-8; hydrographic office, Washington, D.C., 1878-9; commanding U.S.S. Speedwell, 1879; special duty, commanding U.S. Fish Commission steamer Fish Hawk, 1880-2; special duty, commanding U.S. Fish Commission steamer Albatross, 1882-4; promoted to commander, Feb. 7, 1885; special duty U.S. Fish

Commission, Washington, D.C., 1895-6; hydrographic office, Washington, D.C., 1896-7; retired Dec. 5, 1897. The funeral over the remains of Commander Tanner took place on Dec. 18 from the family residence, 2204 R street, N.W. The services were conducted by Rev. Ulysses G. B. Pierce, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church. At the close of the services the body was placed upon a caisson and the march was begun to Arlington National Cemetery, where the interment took place. Comdr. W. F. Halsey, U.S.N., commanded the funeral escort, which consisted of two companies of seamen and two companies of marines, headed by the full Marine band. The honorary pallbearers were Rear Admirals Charles O'Neil and R. B. Bradford, Capt. E. H. C. Leutze, Uriel Seebree and Richard Wainwright. On account of the absence of Capt. Seaton Schroeder, on account of illness, Rear Admiral E. H. Green acted in his stead.

The Rev. A. A. Bloembergen, father of Capt. H. D. Bloembergen, Med. Dept., U.S.A., died in Switzerland, Nov. 28. He was at one time instructor in Princeton University, and at the time of his death emeritus professor of modern languages at Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.

Mr. Richard Ryan, father of Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, U.S.N., died in Albany, N.Y., Dec. 15.

PERSONALS.

Lieutenant Kohler, of the German Embassy at Washington, D.C., who is ill with typhoid fever, is improving, but is still very ill.

Mrs. Lewis, wife of Capt. W. F. Lewis, asst. surg., U.S.A., is spending the winter with her aunt, Mrs. A. A. Kilduff, at Port Washington, Long Island, N.Y.

Chaplain J. A. Randolph, 6th U.S. Inf., has gone to Baldwin, Miss., where he was called by the death of his son-in-law, Mr. Walter McDonald, which occurred Dec. 11.

Major Jacob G. Galbraith, Insp. Gen., U.S.A., who has been under medical treatment at Hot Springs, Ark., has recovered his health, and has reported for duty at Washington, D.C.

A son was born to the wife of Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, U.S.A., at Fort Omaha, Nebr., Nov. 24. Baby Cunningham has the distinction of being the first baby born at the new Signal Corps post.

Mrs. Laubach, wife of Capt. H. L. Laubach, 23d U.S. Inf., after spending several months in El Paso, Texas, with her mother, Mrs. James P. Hague, who has been critically ill, but now improving, has returned to Fort Ontario, N.Y.

Mrs. Switzer, wife of Capt. J. S. Switzer, 4th Inf., entertained with a delightful dinner at Fort Thomas, Ky., this week, for the officers and ladies of the post. Capt. and Mrs. B. T. Simmons will soon leave Fort Thomas on a forty-five days' leave.

In honor of Miss Durand, daughter of the British Ambassador, Miss Oliver entertained at a beautiful dinner in Washington, D.C., Dec. 14, the company including Lieut. and Mrs. Bulmer, U.S.N., Lieut. P. H. Sheridan, U.S.A., and Lieut. E. McCauley, U.S.N.

Civil Engr. Luther E. Gregory, U.S.N., entertained charmingly at dinner, on Dec. 14, at his residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., and his guests were: Chaplain and Mrs. Dickens, Misses Virginia, Grace and Jessie Willis, Paymr. D. C. Crowell and Capt. Norman G. Burton, U.S.M.C.

Brig. Gen. William Quinton, U.S.A., who has been in New York and the East for a month, sailed from New York on Dec. 18, accompanied by Mrs. Quinton and their daughter, for Camaguey, Cuba, where they will stop at the Camaguey Hotel and visit his son, Capt. W. W. Quinton, U.S.A., and afterwards travel through Cuba during a stay of six months.

Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, U.S.V., of Los Angeles, was a passenger returning from the Orient, Dec. 17, at San Francisco, Cal., on the liner Nippon Maru. General Otis was taken ill at Manila with bronchitis, and was taken on the first steamer to Japan, where he remained for a month in a hospital under the care of the best physicians in that country. Upon arrival here he was still in a serious condition, and was removed to his home in Los Angeles.

A Book of Common Worship has been issued for voluntary use in the Presbyterian churches of this country. The Presbyterian Board of Publication and Sabbath School Work, Philadelphia, has been authorized to donate a copy of this work to any officer of the Army or Navy who is a member of, or affiliated with, the Presbyterian church. Apply to Alexander Henry, 1319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa.

A special exhibition drill was held at Fort Myer, Va., Dec. 19, for the benefit of the Army Relief Society, and a big crowd of society people were in attendance. The Cavalry was put through its paces a troop at a time, giving the regular troop drill, the bareback Cossack or "monkey drill," and doing a lot of wonderful stunts not found in the regulations to show the skill of the men in riding and their familiarity with their mounts. In addition to the Cavalry performance the battery drill was given and the gunners gave a fine exhibition of fancy driving and quick work with the guns in loading and firing.

According to the 26th Infantry Sentinel, published at Fort Douglas, Utah, Lieut. Myron B. Bowdish, 10th U.S. Cav., and a detachment of six men have been sent to South Pass to discover and locate if possible the burial place of two officers and ten privates of the United States Army that are said to have been killed and buried there during one of the Indian uprisings about forty years ago. The Casper Post of the G.A.R. called the attention of Senator Warren to the matter. If found, the bodies will be removed, if possible, to the National cemetery at Fort McPherson. At the present time there is snow on the ground and it is quite likely the soldiers will have some trouble in locating the graves.

From Brig. Gen. H. B. Carrington, U.S.A., now residing at Hyde Park, Mass., we have received a pamphlet containing the official report of the Fetterman Massacre, Dec. 21, 1866, the fortieth anniversary of which occurs Dec. 21. General Carrington says: "Of the officers living who were then at the headquarters post, my assistant surgeon general, Dr. (Col.) Samuel A. Horton, retired, now in Boston, is the only survivor. The only lady survivors are Mrs. Carrington (formerly Mrs. Grummond), and Mrs. Horton, and I know of but three surviving soldiers of the garrison of that date. A memorial marks the battle site, and I send you copy of the memorial, which has its place in the Wyoming Library." Capt. W. J. Fetterman and Frederick H. Brown, Lieut. George W. Grummond, seventy-eight soldiers and two citizen scouts were killed at Fort Fetterman by Red Cloud's band of Sioux Indians.

A son was born to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Herbert, U.S.N., on Dec. 14.

Lieut. Gordon Johnston's, U.S.A., address is 41 Vahrenwalder strasse, Hanover, Germany.

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. John R. R. Hannay, 22d U.S. Inf., at Fort McDowell, Cal., on Dec. 7.

Mrs. Pike, wife of Lieut. Emory J. Pike, 2d Cav., U.S.A., is boarding for a few months at "The Heights," Burlington, Vt.

Mrs. Bulmer, wife of Lieut. R. C. Bulmer, U.S.N., gave a debutante luncheon in Washington, D.C., Dec. 13, for Miss Jessie Steele.

First Lieut. George W. England, 6th U.S. Inf., is on leave in Washington, D.C., and will spend the Christmas holidays there with his mother.

Gen. Francis Moore, U.S.A., Mrs. and Miss Moore are in Washington for the winter, having rented Major Kernan's house, 1868 U street, N.W.

Lieut. Edward Bennett, Philippine Scouts, who has been in the United States on leave, will sail on Jan. 5, 1907, on transport Sherman for Manila.

Comdr. A. F. Fechteler, U.S.N., will be relieved from the command of the gunboat Dubuque by Comdr. T. S. Rodgers, and will proceed home and wait orders. The Dubuque is at Portsmouth, N.H.

Capt. L. C. Heilner, U.S.N., who has been on duty at League Island, Pa., has been ordered to command the Ohio at New York, relieving Capt. L. C. Logan, who will proceed at his home and wait orders.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick W. Fuger leave Michigan this week for Washington, with their two children, to spend the Christmas holidays with Captain Fuger's parents, Col. and Mrs. Fuger, 1846 Sixteenth street, N.W.

Comdr. R. M. Doyle, U.S.N., has been ordered from the Puget Sound Naval Station to command the Chicago which, at last accounts, was at Santa Barbara, Cal. Comdr. C. J. Badger, of the latter vessel, has been placed on waiting orders.

General Edgerly, who has just returned to the Philippines from a trip through China and Japan, was in November last at Zamboanga, where he was a guest of Major Kennedy, Military Secretary of Mindanao. The general general is president of the Koehler Court.

Second Lieut. Leo P. Quinn, Art. Corps, U.S.A., who was found guilty of being under the influence of liquor in a public theater while in uniform, has been sentenced to forfeit \$50 of his pay and to be confined to the limits of his post for six months. The offense for which he was tried occurred at Zamboanga, P.I., in September last. Lieutenant Quinn is a graduate of the U.S.M.A. class of 1904.

A correspondent informs us that before retiring from Congress, C. H. Grosvenor, of Ohio, will seek to secure an appropriation of \$20,000 for the erection of a monument to the memory of Janarius Aloysius MacGahan, the journalist. The \$20,000 will be added to a fund being accumulated by the MacGahan Club of New Lexington, Ohio, and it is expected to place the monument in one of the parks of that city.

Mrs. Henry Bispham, of Paris, sister of Mr. Charles Austin Coolidge, is visiting Gen. and Mrs. Coolidge in Detroit, Mich. General Coolidge has given up his home in San Francisco and taken an apartment at "The Pasadena," the handsomest and most popular apartment house in Detroit. Mrs. Bispham and Mrs. Coolidge have relatives and friends in Detroit, and many handsome entertainments have been given in Mrs. Bispham's honor. She will probably spend a couple of months in Detroit.

We are in receipt of a copy of the handsome menu of the dinner at the New St. Charles Hotel in New Orleans on Dec. 15, tendered to Mr. James Theodore Harahan, president of the Illinois Central Railroad, by the citizens of New Orleans. It has for a frontispiece an excellent likeness of the guest, and this is followed by a menu, the enjoyment of which would make a man content to be a railroad president, even in these times of "trust busting." Hon. Martin Behrman was toastmaster and there were seven set speeches. The hosts numbered one hundred of the best known citizens of New Orleans.

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., at the annual dinner of the National Geographic Society in Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, was presented by President Roosevelt on behalf of the society with a gold medal, awarded in recognition of his feat in reaching the farthest North. The dinner was attended by a distinguished company, including members of the Cabinet, Ambassadors and their wives and many scientists. Rear Admiral Colby M. Chester, U.S.N., and Gen. William Crozier, U.S.A., were among the guests. Toasts were responded to as follows: "Congratulations from Italy on America's Farthest North," by the Italian Ambassador; "The U.S. Navy," by the Secretary of the Navy; "Farthest North," by Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., and "The Top of North America," by Dr. Frederick A. Cook.

Arrivals at the Ebbitt House, Washington, D.C., during the week ending Dec. 19 included the following: Major J. M. Burns, U.S.A.; Asst. Surg. O. J. Mink, U.S.N.; Lieut. J. Prentice, U.S.A.; Ensign C. C. Moses, Comdr. W. C. Eaton and Comdr. J. E. Craven, U.S.N.; Capt. B. H. Dorey, U.S.A., and Mrs. Dorey; Lieut. C. A. Gardiner, U.S.N.; Major Edgar Jadwin, U.S.A.; Paymr. George R. Crapo, U.S.N., and Mrs. Crapo; Lieut. Comdr. George Mallison, U.S.N.; Lieuts. R. E. Scott, C. S. Nettles, and Deas Archer, U.S.A.; Lieut. T. Lamson, U.S.A., and Mrs. Lamson and child, Lieut. Homer N. Preston, U.S.A.; Paymr. E. S. Stalnaker, U.S.N.; Major J. C. Sanford and Capt. W. N. Blow, U.S.A., and Mrs. Blow; Surg. J. H. Holloway, U.S.N., and Major George W. Burr, U.S.A.

"Navy night musicale," on board the U.S.S. Wabash, at the navy yard, Boston, on Dec. 20, proved a great treat, and will long be remembered by those attending. The entertainment was furnished by the Harvard Glee Club, the Harvard Mandolin Club, and the Harvard Imitation Club, to the officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the U.S.S. Georgia, Rhode Island, Missouri, Illinois, New Jersey, and Iowa, and from the navy yard and the Naval Hospital. The Rev. G. Livingston Bayard, chaplain, U.S. Navy, himself a Harvard man, in extending a word of welcome, said: "The patriotism which Harvard University inspires in the hearts of all her students is one of the richest inheritances which she has to transmit to her sons. From the very beginning of American history Harvard men have been foremost in war and in peace. The Harvard students here to-night come freely and without any pecuniary reward—indeed, they pay their own expenses. We trust that in their reminiscences of the Navy one of their pleasant memories will be the musicale on board the old man-of-war Wabash, with its accompaniment of keen delight and hearty appreciation expressed in the hearts and hands of the American sailors."

Midshipman D. L. Howard, U.S.N., was a guest at the Imperial Hotel, New York city, Dec. 18.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Frank L. Case, 12th U.S. Cav., at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 16.

A daughter, Nancy DuVal Campbell, was born to the wife of Lieut. Tilman Campbell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 12.

Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, 8th U.S. Cav., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., and report for observation and treatment at the General Hospital.

A son was born to the wife of Mr. John T. Donnellan, at San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 7, 1906, and he is a grandson of Brig. Gen. Sedgwick Pratt, U.S.A., retired.

A daughter, Phyllis Virginia Golderman, was born to the wife of Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, Art. Corps, U.S.A. The mother and daughter are both doing well.

It is reported that Winston Churchill, in spite of his political activity, has been working upon a new story which is founded upon the author's experience as a cadet at the Naval Academy.

Dr. C. M. Oman, U.S.N., entertained at a very pretty dinner given at the Hotel Lorraine, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 13, in honor of Miss Alice Old and her guest, Miss Katharine Yonge, of Richmond.

It is reported at the Presbyterian Hospital, New York city, that the condition of Lieut. Col. John S. Billings, U.S.A., who has been ill at that institution for several weeks, is greatly improved.

Lieut. James S. Butler, Signal Corps, U.S.A., is at present on leave at Yazoo City, Miss. He has been relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and upon the expiration of his leave will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty.

Naval Constr. and Mrs. Lawrence S. Adams, U.S.N., on duty at Norfolk, Va., have issued invitations to a masked ball to be given on New Year's eve, at ten o'clock. The ladies will wear fancy dress, and the men either fancy dress or domino.

Sir Henry Mortimer Durand, the retiring British Ambassador, and Lady Durand, were entertained at dinner in Washington, D.C., Dec. 19, by the Assistant Secretary of War and Mrs. Oliver. Among those invited to meet them were the Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Metcalf.

Capt. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, asst. surg., U.S.A., who resigned from the Army, to take effect Dec. 17, was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Army from Tennessee, June 24, 1902. He had previously served as a medical officer in the 1st Tennessee Volunteers from May 19, 1898, until Sept. 14, 1899.

Trustees of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission on Dec. 19 heard the report of Major General Grant, U.S.A., chairman of the Sub-Committee on Land Exercises. The report recommended that the parade be kept purely military and naval. Two plans of routes were presented. The report also recommended that the Metropolitan Opera House be obtained and an oration delivered in it by some distinguished orator, and that the President of the United States be invited to participate.

Mrs. Robert M. Berry, wife of Rear Admiral Berry, U.S.N., entertained delightfully at cards at her residence in the navy yard, Norfolk, Va., Dec. 11, in honor of her guests, Miss McClellan, of Washington, and Miss Elizabeth Greene, of Louisville, Ky. Seven-hand euchre was played, and the ladies' prizes were awarded to Miss Selma Mertz, Miss Jessie Willis and Miss Mary Lou Cooke. Mrs. Berry's other guests were: Mrs. Robert Stocker, Mrs. Duncan Wood, Misses Virginia and Jessie Willis, Miss Madge Balthiss, Miss Molly Milligan, Misses Leonie and Nathalie Berry, Miss Denise Mahan, Miss Marion Simmons, Miss Edeline Tilley, Misses Helen and Ethel Harrington, Miss Lucrece Godwin and Miss Elizabeth Winn.

Mrs. Rafferty, wife of Collector of Customs Rafferty, and Mrs. Dougherty, widow of Captain Dougherty, U.S.N., a teacher of the insular educational force, were, according to the Mindanao Herald of Nov. 10, attacked in the streets of Cebu, P.I., by native ruffians who had as their object highway robbery. Native police, thirty feet distant from the scene of the attack, lent no assistance. Later, during the last week of the past month, a dynamite explosive was thrown into the quarters of one of the American lady residents by one of the same gang. Premature extinguishing of the defective fuse was all that saved occupants of the house from damage to person and property. The motive popularly assigned for this act was pure deviltry. Native women, during the month, were the subjects of many similar attacks.

Captain Fournier, military attaché of the French Embassy, lives in a bachelor apartment in Washington, D.C., where the elevator is run by the occupants of chambers as they wish to ascend or descend. Usually it works all right, but the other day Captain Fournier found himself in a predicament, says a Herald correspondent. On going down he thought himself nearer the bottom than he really was, and suddenly pulling the rope the car stopped with a jerk and, to his dismay, he found himself hung midway between floors, and there he continued to hang. The elevator would not budge, nor did any one come to his rescue. After a bad quarter of an hour the captain became desperate, and giving the cord a mighty jerk he found himself sailing upward at a breakneck speed. After bumping against the roof he managed to get control of the machinery and got the car to a lower floor. Now he walks.

Misses Marion and Elinor Abbott, daughters of Lieut. Col. Frederick V. Abbott, U.S.A., were presented at a debut dance at Washington Barracks, D.C., Dec. 14, which proved a very enjoyable event. The dance hall at the Officers' Club was decorated with palms and flags, and fragrant with the wealth of bouquets sent the twin sisters. Mrs. Abbott wore black spangled net, which set off to advantage the creamy tinted gowns of her daughters. Assisting in the hospitality of the occasion were Miss Erma Shaw, Miss Helen Hatfield, Miss Natalie Driggs, Miss Katherine Clabaugh, Miss India Bell Fleming, and Miss Kate Bryan of South Carolina, and Captain Kelly, Lieutenants Dillon, Kingman, Poole, Black, Earle, Rockwell and Downer, U.S.A. Some of the guests were: Gen. and Mrs. Barry, Miss Barry, Comdr. and Mrs. Driggs, Comdr. and Mrs. Barroll, Comdr. and Mrs. Bieg, Col. and Mrs. Symons, Miss Symons, Col. and Mrs. Brownell, Col. and Mrs. Hoxie, Major and Mrs. Kuhn, Col. and Mrs. Hatfield, Col. and Mrs. McCain, Colonel Heyl, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Casey, Major and Mrs. El. Eveleth Winslow, Gen. and Mrs. Gillespie, General Davis, Miss Davis, Gen. Alexander Mackenzie, Gen. and Mrs. George B. Davis, Civil Engineer Endicott, U.S.N., Mrs. Endicott, the Misses Endicott, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Baird, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Mason, Prof. Simon Newcomb, Gen. and Mrs. Charles Allen, Miss Allen, Gen. and Mrs. Forsyth, Gen. and Mrs. Mordecai, Gen. and Mrs. Humphrey, Comdr. and Mrs. Phelps, and Miss Phelps.

Mrs. Corcoran, wife of Capt. T. M. Corcoran, 13th U.S. Cav., will remain in El Paso for the rest of the winter.

Lieut. F. L. Sandos, U.S.N., will sail from New York city, Dec. 26, to join the Don Juan de Austria at Monte Christi, Santo Domingo.

Comdr. Frank A. Wilner, U.S.N., who has been on duty at Portland, Me., will assume duties at League Island, Pa., as captain of the yard there.

Mrs. John P. Finley, wife of Captain Finley, now Governor of Zamboanga, P.I., and the Misses Finley, are residing at 135 West 104th street, New York city.

Lieut. L. H. Cook, 6th U.S. Inf., has been granted a four months' leave, and has left his station, Fort Lincoln, N.D. His address will be his brother's residence, Mr. W. W. Cook, 3535 Michigan avenue, Kansas City, Mo.

Rear Admiral Coghlan, U.S.N., commandant of the navy yard, New York, inspected the 1st Battalion of Naval Militia of New York, Dec. 17, aboard the U.S.S. Granite State, at the foot of East Twenty-fourth street, Manhattan.

Gen. W. H. Carter, U.S.A., commanding the Department of the Lakes, with headquarters at Chicago, was a visitor at the State House and the Executive Mansion, Annapolis, Md., during the week of Dec. 15, stopping with Capt. and Mrs. Baird, at 221 King George street.

Capt. C. G. Calkins, U.S.N., was the lecturer in the National History Society's course at Newport, R.I., Dec. 17, taking for his subject "The Trade-winds, the Gulf Stream and the Track of Piracy." He showed how the currents of air and water which prevail in the Western ocean have had important bearing upon history.

Col. William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," was in Washington, D.C., Dec. 16, and while in the city is the guest of Gen. Eugene A. Carr, U.S.A., retired. He visited the National Zoological Park and inspected his herd of bison that is on exhibition there. These animals were formerly employed in his "Wild West" shows. Colonel Cody went to Washington to confer with Government officials on irrigation and forestry.

Colonel Count Gleichen, military attaché of the British Embassy, who is about to accept a post in the War Office in London, was the guest complimentary for whom a farewell luncheon was given in Washington, D.C., Dec. 15, by Lieutenant Colonel Pederneras, military attaché of the Brazilian Embassy; Major Korney, military attaché of the German Embassy; Major Tanaka, military attaché of the Japanese Embassy, and Captain Fournier, military attaché of the French Embassy. Col. R. D. Potts, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., was also a guest.

At a meeting of the Women's Auxiliary of the International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, held at the residence of Mr. Clarence M. Hyde, 284 Madison avenue, New York, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 11, Rear Admiral and Mrs. Joseph B. Coghlan were the guests of honor. This gathering afforded an opportunity for an expression of appreciation on the part of the members and friends for the interest which the Admiral and Mrs. Coghlan have always shown in the work of the auxiliary. Speeches were made by Col. J. J. McCook, Mr. Stokes, Mrs. McAlpin and Admiral Coghlan.

First Lieut. W. H. Patterson, battalion adjutant, 24th U.S. Inf., who had been having his eyes treated at the Division Hospital, Manila, for about three weeks, was, on Nov. 1, returned to duty and ordered to join his proper station, Warwick Barracks, Cebu. Lieut. and Mrs. Patterson and son sailed on the Seward on Nov. 3. While in Manila, they were the recipients of many courtesies and thoroughly enjoyed their stay. On Oct. 24 they visited Fort McKinley, as the guests of Col. and Mrs. Markley, 13th Inf., who gave them a luncheon. Again on Nov. 2 they lunched with Lieut. and Mrs. Hand, 13th Inf., at Fort McKinley.

Comdr. John M. Bowyer, U.S.N., commanding the U.S.S. Columbia at Havana, Cuba, on Dec. 1, entertained a few friends at bridge. The cabin was hung with flags, and during the evening the band played on the quarterdeck. The program of the selections was very ornamental, being printed on broad strips of pink satin ribbon. After the game supper was served and the prizes distributed. Mrs. Walter Stanton and Captain Knapp, of the Celtic, were among the winners. The junior officers entertained informally at tea on Dec. 3 for the Cerro set. As there are sixteen wardroom officers, their attentions are divided among the various sets in town, among the Americans in the Vedado and the Cuban young women in Havana and the other suburbs.

Officers stationed at Marianao, Cuba, have formed a club. The clubhouse is in the Calle Real, and is very attractive, with a long sala, a center court and rooms on both sides. Some of the bachelors live at the club, and other officers and their wives take their meals there. An informal reception was held at the club Dec. 5, and the occasion was very enjoyable. Tea and cake were served. Mrs. Bell, wife of General Bell, in command, made a charming hostess, and was assisted by the wives of some of the staff officers. Mrs. Clayton, wife of Capt. Powell Clayton, and Mrs. Mitchell, wife of Capt. William Mitchell, were two very attractive Army matrons at the reception. The naval officers attached to the two ships in the harbor have had the privileges of the club extended to them and they turned out in force. Among the others present were the American Minister, Mr. Edwin V. Morgan; Mrs. Walter Stanton, Gen. and Mrs. Bates, Mr. and Mrs. Bradley, Mrs. Shipman, Mrs. Carl Wintzer, Colonel Wotherspoon, Capt. and Mrs. Haan, Capt. and Mrs. Furlong, Dr. and Mrs. Wilcox, Major Slocum, Major Winslip, Capt. Powell Clayton and Lieutenant Grant. Gen. and Mrs. Bates have arrived to spend the winter with Governor Magoon.

Second Lieut. Henry H. Hall, 23d U.S. Inf., stationed at Fort Ontario, who has resigned his commission, to take effect April 1 next, and has been granted leave until that time, retires of his own volition and intends to enter business in Rochester, N.Y., having recently organized the firm of H. H. Hall and Company. The concern will be sales-managers and manufacturers' agents for mail order specialties. The offices of the company are in the Livingston Building, 31 Exchange street. The service of Lieutenant Hall includes two years in the Philippines, where he was stationed on the island of Mindanao, at Parang and Camp Vickers in the Moro country. He took part in several hikes and expeditions under Major General Wood, against the Moros. The Oswego Times says: "The retirement of Lieutenant Hall from the Army will be keenly regretted by his brother officers of whatever rank. He is a thoroughly efficient officer, one who wears and has worn the Army uniform with credit and honor to himself and to the Army. Since coming to Fort Ontario Lieutenant Hall has made many warm friends among the people of Oswego, not alone in his official capacity, but in a personal and social way. Best wishes for success in business are extended from his Army and civilian friends."

A daughter was born to the wife of Capt. Willis Uline, 15th U.S. Inf., at Leavenworth, Kans., Dec. 13.

Gen. George M. Sternberg, U.S.A., gave a dinner in Washington, D.C., Dec. 13, in honor of Mr. Crosby S. Noyes.

War Mach. John A. Oliver, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Kearsarge, and wife have returned to Brooklyn, N.Y., after a very pleasant trip to Washington, D.C.

Miss E. D. Elder, who has recently been visiting Gen. and Mrs. C. L. Cooper, of Denver, has gone East to sail with a party for Europe and South America.

Mrs. I. F. Fravel and infant, family of Lieutenant Fravel, did not sail for the Philippine Islands as has been reported, but are still at Forest and Grand avenue, Dayton, O.

The Naval Institute is to publish in its next "Proceedings" a paper by Lieut. Comdr. Wm. S. Sims, U.S.N., Inspector of Target Practice, on "The inherent tactical qualities of all big-gun one-caliber battleships of high speed, large displacement and gun-power."

The Military Service Institution of the United States has awarded the Seaman Prize, 1906 (\$100 in gold), to Col. John Van R. Hoff, Med. Dept., U.S.A., for his essay on "Military Hygiene, and How Can the People of the United States be Educated to Appreciate Its Necessity?"

Miss Grazia Livingston Hubbard Denig and Dr. Harry Shaw, passed assistant surgeon, U.S.N., were married Dec. 20 at Philadelphia, Pa., in St. Mark's church. The Rev. Dr. Alfred G. Mortimer, rector of the church, performed the ceremony. The church was elaborately decorated with Christmas evergreens. The bride was given in marriage by her father, Comdr. R. G. Denig, U.S.N. After a supper at the Hotel Walton Dr. and Mrs. Shaw left for Florida.

The following candidates for admission to the U.S. Military Academy have been appointed during the past week: Edward F. McDonald, Sheridan, Ark.; Lawrence Beckwith, Tulare, Cal.; Russell E. Douglas, alternate, Alpharetta, Ga.; Alfred Betscher, Ada, Minn.; George D. Holland, Concord, N.H.; Nute B. Flanders, alternate, Concord, N.H.; Benjamin Igo, alternate, New Boston, N.H.; McKendree R. Long, Statesville, N.C.; Judson H. Blount, alternate, Bethel, N.C.; Nathaniel E. Whiting, De Smet, S.D.; John H. Belmont, jr., alternate, Yankton, S.D.; Sumner O. Stearns, alternate, Madison, S.D.; Bertine P. Schlosser, Sioux Falls, S.D.; Nicholas H. Ramsey, Ramsey, W. Va.

Speaking of Mr. LeRoy D. Lewis, who resigned from the Army recently as a second lieutenant in the 4th U.S. Cavalry, the Manila American says: "LeRoy D. Lewis, millionaire, has cast his lot with Moroland and has resigned his commission in the Army to become a hemp planter in the Davao district. Lewis is now on his plantation, about twenty-five miles east of Davao, Mindanao, where his brother, who recently resigned a departmental staff position in Washington to come to the Philippines and Moroland to cast his lot with that of the resigned Army officer, has for some time been engaged in the preliminary work of organizing an immense agricultural institution in which hemp will figure as the principal product. Mr. Lewis is made of the stuff that is making Mindanao, and before many years have passed his name will be of prominence in the islands as one of its frontiersmen who had confidence in the country and saw its future—and seeing it, grasped the opportunity."

Lieut. Col. Edwin B. Bolton, 10th U.S. Inf., promoted colonel from Dec. 2, vice Macklin, 4th Inf., retired, was born in Mississippi Jan. 27, 1850. He was graduated from West Point in the class of 1875 and was assigned to the 23d Infantry as a second lieutenant. His first service was on frontier duty at Cheyenne Depot, Wyo., from Sept. 30, 1875, to Dec. 18, 1877. Among other duties he took part in the first expedition to Manila, and was on the transport Indiana June 21 to Aug. 5 of that year, and landed at Cavite in Camp Dewey and took part in the capture of Manila, Aug. 13, 1898. He also had occasional outings on the firing line against the insurgents in 1899, and later. He was promoted captain Oct. 21, 1891; was transferred to the 16th Infantry in October, 1899; was promoted major, 24th Infantry, June 9, 1900, and lieutenant colonel, 10th Infantry, Aug. 9, 1903. Colonel Bolton has been assigned to command the 4th Infantry.

In spite of the fact that the property at Tappan, N.Y., on which the monument to Major John André was erected by the late Cyrus W. Field was purchased more than a year ago by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, whose charter exempts its holdings from taxation, the local authorities insist that it shall pay taxes on the monument property. The monument has been twice disfigured with dynamite, and it is charged in some quarters that the anti-British sentiment which inspired those acts has prompted the present proceedings of the local tax officers. Be that as it may, it has been suggested that American opposition to the presence of a monument to John André in New York might be mollified, if not completely overcome, by the erection of a monument to Nathan Hale in London. Here's hoping that the suggestion may commend itself, as an experiment, to some broad-gauge English philanthropist.

In 1863, when Senator Sprague married Kate Chase, the brilliant and ambitious daughter of Salmon P. Chase, then Secretary of the Treasury and a prominent aspirant for the Presidency, his fortune, as the Century Magazine tells us in the article on Jay Cooke, was reckoned by millions. "His grandfather, whose name he bore, introduced the art of calico printing to America, and he and his brother Amasa inherited and directed a number of mills, with large tracts of land and industrial villages in Rhode Island and Connecticut. He was elected Governor of his State before he was thirty, personally led his troops to the field in the early years of the war, and had a horse shot under him at Bull Run. In 1863, at thirty-three, he became a member of the United States Senate, where he was to be a figure for twelve years. He was obviously the 'catch' of Washington, and in the rather natural course of events he was affianced to Kate Chase. Of an unassuming and modest mien, this young millionaire was soon to be involved in a life which was far from simple. There was much in store for Senator Sprague, for it was almost at once discovered that he and Jay Cooke were to supply the funds for the ill-starred campaign by which Lincoln was to be retired after one term and Chase installed in his place."

Civil Engr. Robert E. Peary, U.S.N., was presented with the Hubbard Medal in Washington on Dec. 15 in recognition of his having reached farthest north on his recent expedition to the Arctic. The presentation was made by President Roosevelt, who, in the course of his address, said: "I emphatically believe in peace and all the kindred virtues. But I think that they are only worth having if they come as a consequence of possessing the combined virtue of courage and hardihood. So I feel that in an age which naturally and properly excels, as

it should excel, in the milder and softer qualities, there is need that we should not forget that in the last analysis the safe basis of a successful national character must rest upon the great fighting virtues, and those great fighting virtues can be shown quite as well in peace as in war. They can be shown in the work of the philanthropist, in the work of the scientist, and, most emphatically of all, in the work of the explorer, who faces and overcomes perils and hardships which the average soldier never in his life knows. In war, after all, it is only the man at the very head who is ever lonely. All the others, from the subordinate generals down through the privates, are cheered and sustained by the sense of companionship and by the sense of divided responsibility."

THE PRESIDENT'S RIGHT TO DISBAND.

Secretary Taft, in his letter transmitting to the President the official correspondence relating to the three companies of the 25th Infantry discharged without honor for their part in the affair at Brownsville, presents an interesting discussion of the President's right to disband such organizations. After stating that a careful review of all the evidence in the case has not required him to change the conclusions expressed in his annual report, the Secretary contends that the criticism of the character and form of the evidence upon which the order for the dismissal of the battalion was based is unwarranted, because it proceeds on the assumption that in matters of executive action it is necessary for the Department to have a statement of the evidence as full and complete as it would be in a transcript in a court of error of the evidence in a trial of a criminal indictment. He points out that the Inspector General's corps is created for the purpose of making careful investigations into questions of fact in which the judgment of the inspecting officer upon the information which he elicits properly plays an important part in assisting the Department in reaching its conclusions, and it is the usual practice for the inspector not to set out all the evidence in sworn affidavits or depositions, but for him to state generally the witnesses whom he interrogated and the other sources of his information. The Secretary continues:

"A man enlisting in the Army is advised, first, that the President has the right at will to terminate the contract of enlistment; second, that when the contract of enlistment is terminated at will the President may properly show on the discharge that the service which has been rendered has not been such as to warrant re-enlistment, and therefore is not to be regarded as honest and faithful, permitting re-enlistment under the statute. It has been objected to the form of order in this case that, while the President might have the right to lay down rules of eligibility to exclude men discharged under circumstances like those present in the case under consideration, his power is that of laying down a rule applicable to all individuals coming within its application, and not of directing by arbitrary order the exclusion of particular individuals. To this objection it may be answered that under the statute and the regulations the eligibility of the discharged enlisted man to re-enlistment depends upon the character of the discharge which he receives. The words of the President, therefore, in the discharges in question barring the men from re-enlistment, are in effect a mere declaration that they are discharged under such circumstances as not to warrant re-enlistment, which brings them within paragraphs 2, Class D, No. 148, A.R.

"Again, it is objected that the President has no power to make the order in question, because, if he has, he may disband the Army. There is a clear distinction between disbanding a company, a battalion, or a regiment, and the discharge of certain of its members. This order named the persons who were discharged, and did not embrace all members of the three companies. Immediately upon the discharge of these men an order was issued filling up the three companies by transfer from the other companies of the regiment, so that the entity and service of the companies are continued in the Army, and doubtless by proper recruiting, will soon be brought up to the usual number in each company.

"Among the similar cases set forth is the case of the 4th Cavalry. In that case a number of men in a squadron, roused to passion and violence by the killing of one of their number, lynched the person charged with the crime. It was impossible to determine who had committed the crime; no evidence was forthcoming from the members of the squadron. The members of the court of inquiry, consisting of General Kautz, Colonel Carlin, and Col. Thomas M. Anderson, recommended that the troops of the squadron be disbanded. The matter was presented to Acting J.A.G. Lieber, who, after pointing out that the organization and maintenance of the squadron was provided by law, said: 'The Secretary of War has therefore, strictly speaking, no authority to disband these companies as such. He may indeed discharge all the men of such companies, enlisting others in their stead, but this would be treating innocent and guilty alike, and the discharge would be in law 'honorable,' and in the case of the guilty would be a premium upon crime.'

"Since the case above cited," says the Secretary in conclusion, "the practice has been put in force by regulation of issuing discharges without honor, in which there can be no re-enlistment, except by Executive permission. There is nothing in this precedent which, in the slightest degree, affects the legality of the present order, for the principle upon which the decision rests recognizes fully the complete power of the President to discharge every member of any organization."

GRAFTON FUND.

Received from officers and men of Co. 1, 9th U.S. Infantry, \$20.50. Total to date, \$259.35.

AUTHORITY TO DISMISS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

There are few writers in the United States able to express their meaning more clearly in the English language than President Roosevelt, yet he seeks an arbitrary power by confusing several issues when he endeavors to explain why what he calls "public policy" should confer a power upon him formerly held by the Executive, which was so abused in its exercise that articles 36 and 37 of the Articles for the Government of the Navy were passed for the protection of that branch of the Service he seeks now to control.

Whether abused or not, this power strikes at the very foundations of Anglo-Saxon liberty and to substitute the opinions of one man, no matter who he may be, for the sworn finding of a legally constituted body would be a vast stride towards the days of the Roman Emperors.

There is great danger, President Roosevelt to the contrary notwithstanding, that this power would be abused in the future just as it was abused when it existed in the past. If any deplorable conditions exist such as hinted at, two remedies naturally suggest themselves:

First: By Act of Congress to confer upon naval general courts-martial the power to compel civilian witnesses to testify before the court and authority to receive as evidence the deposition of absent witnesses. Second: By Act of Congress to confer upon the President, whenever he thinks there has been a manifest failure of justice in the findings and sentence of a naval general court-martial, the power to order a second trial either by the same or by a new court.

These will not endanger the few remaining American rights of American naval officers.

SIMON DE MONTFORT.

OFFICIAL DESPATCHES.

Manila, P.I. Dec. 15, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington.

The following deaths have occurred:

Heart disease: Morton Davis, Co. E, 15th Inf., Dec. 7.
Suicide: John Thomas, band, 15th Inf., Dec. 4, and George F. Timm, private, Hospital Corps, Dec. 11.

WOOD.

Manila, P.I., Dec. 17, 1906.

The Military Secretary, Washington.

Transport Logan sailed Dec. 15. Number of sick 7, insane 2, casualties 31, general prisoners 29.

WOOD.

THE ARMY.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A., Chief of Staff.

S.O., DEC. 20, WAR DEPT.

The leave granted Lieut. Col. Lotus Niles, Art. Corps, is extended one month.

Second Lieut. Howard G. Sharpe, 20th Inf., is transferred at his own request to the 30th Infantry, Co. E.

G.O. 198, DEC. 6, 1906, WAR DEPT.

This order, which is one of forty-seven pages, publishes tables exhibiting the results of the several small arms competitions of the Army for the year 1906.

In the Army Rifle Competition at Fort Sheridan, Ill., 1st Sergt. Martin B. Dunbar, 4th Inf., stood No. 1, with an aggregate score of 81 points. There were ninety enlisted men, and thirty-seven officers in the competition.

In the Army Pistol Competition, at Fort Sheridan, out of forty-seven enlisted men and twenty officers competing, Corp. Oscar G. Robinson, Troop D, 9th Cav., stood No. 1, with an aggregate score of 280 points.

The leaders in the rifle competitions among the several divisions, were as follows:

Atlantic Division, Sergt. J. A. Landers, Co. M, 12th Inf., score, 789.

Northern Division, Pvt. S. L. Hall, Co. K, 27th Inf., score 753.

Pacific Division, Pvt. E. Marshall, Co. C, C.E., score 721.

Southwestern Division, Sergt. D. York, Co. B, 29th Inf., 741.

Those who stood No. 1 in the pistol competitions among the several divisions were the following:

Atlantic Division, Corp. V. R. Bell, Troop G, 15th Cav., score 277.

Northern Division, Trumpeter R. N. Still, Troop K, 10th Cav., score 282.

Pacific Division, Post Q.M. Sergt. W. J. Spencer, score 276.

Southwestern Division, Corp. B. M. Jarvis, Troop E, 5th Cav., score 277.

In the Philippines Division the best score in the Cavalry competition was made by Capt. James N. Munro, 13th Cav., 797 points. The leader in the Infantry competition was 2d Lieut. Charles R. Pettis, C.E., score 310 points.

Carson, Troop A, 4th Cav., stood No. 1 in the pistol competition, score 278 points.

The highest aggregate score of teams in the rifle and carbine competitions in the several divisions were as follows:

Atlantic, 789; Northern, 753; Pacific, 721; Southwestern, 741; Army, 821; Philippines, Cavalry, 797; and Infantry, 810.

In the pistol competition the highest aggregate in teams was as follows: Atlantic, 277; Northern, 282; Pacific, 276; Southwestern, 277; Army, 280; and Philippines, 278.

G.O. 199, DEC. 11, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Announces the methods for determining and recording acuity of vision, color sense, and acuity of hearing prescribed for the Army, and these will be followed whenever practicable in the examination of applicants for admission to the United States Military Academy and of applicants for commission, promotion, and in any case of disease or disability of officers or enlisted men where these senses may be affected.

In the case of applicants for enlistment the existing methods of examination will be continued at the general recruiting stations, but the methods herein prescribed will be applied at the recruit depots, depot-posts, and other garrisoned posts.

G.O. 200, DEC. 14, 1906, WAR DEPT.

Publishes amended regulations regarding the examination and appointment of persons in civil life to be second lieutenants in the Army. Among other things the regulations say:

Only such vacancies in the grade of second lieutenant in the line of the Army as exist on July 1 of each year, and not required for qualified enlisted candidates, are available for the appointment of civilians. In any year when such vacancies are available they may be filled—

First. By the appointment of honor graduates of institutions of learning at which officers of the Army are detailed as professors of military science and tactics, whose students have exhibited the greatest application and proficiency in military training and knowledge, not to exceed six for any one year.

Second. By the appointment of such civilian applicants as may be designated by the President and may pass the prescribed competitive examination.

No person shall be examined unless he has a letter from the War Department authorizing his examination.

If the candidate has been graduated at an institution where he received military instruction, he must present a diploma or a recommendation from the faculty of the institution.

If a member of the National Guard, he must present recommendations from the proper National Guard authorities.

No candidate will be examined who is married, or under twenty-one or over twenty-seven years of age; who is not a citizen of the United States; who, in the judgment of the board, is not physically qualified to discharge all the duties of an officer in active service; who has any deformity of body or mental infirmity, or whose moral habits are bad. Any applicant under 5 feet 5 inches in height will be rejected.

CIR. 64, DEC. 11, 1906, WAR DEPT.

I. Following the established practice with regard to naming military posts, no camp or vessel, and no building, hall, street, driveway, etc., on a military reservation will be named in honor of a living officer. Any name not conforming to this rule will be changed.

II. Announces that the customs service of the Republic of Cuba shall admit free of duty, all supplies and material belonging to the United States, or ordered by the United States, to be imported into Cuba for the use of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps there serving; also all articles of professional equipment, wearing apparel, household goods and other personal effects belonging to officers and men of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps imported from the United States for their personal use and benefit and not for barter or sale.

CIRCULAR 29, DEC. 13, 1906, DEPT. OF THE EAST.

The following extracts from letters dated Dec. 13, 1906, from the chief quartermaster of the department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

"Referring to General Orders, No. 81, War Department, 1906, which states that the price of standard woolen blankets is \$5.24 each, I have the honor to call attention to the fact that the Acting Secretary of War has decided that the price of blue blankets is \$3.49 each, as communicated in letter of the Military Secretary of the Army, dated July 25, 1906 (1148864), from which it appears that the price of \$5.24, referred to in General Orders, No. 81, above mentioned, refers only to olive-drab blankets."

"The Military Secretary of the Army, under date of July 25, 1906 (1148864), advised of decision of the Acting Secretary of War, that when the olive-drab uniform is not furnished, there should be a gratuitous issue of four pairs, all told, of dress coat chevrons for a three year period."

"In this connection attention is invited to Par. 3, Circular No. 50, W.D., 1906, relative to gratuitous issue of trousers stripes to troops to whom the new pattern uniform (dress coat and olive-drab uniform) has not been furnished."

"Further attention is invited in this connection to page 7, General Orders No. 81, W.D., 1906."

By command of Major General Grant:

H. O. S. HEISTAND, Military Secretary.

G.O. 83, DEC. 14, 1906, DEPT. OF MISSOURI.

Major Charles H. Grierson, 10th Cav., is relieved as chief ordnance officer and inspector of small arms practice of the department, vice Major Charles R. Noyes, military secretary, appointed.

G.O. 68, DEC. 8, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

Under telegraphic instructions from the War Department, dated Dec. 8, 1906, the undersigned assumes command of the Department of the Lakes, during the temporary absence of its permanent commander.

A. W. GREELY, Major Gen., U.S.A.

CIR. 31, DEC. 3, 1906, NORTHERN DIVISION.

The following is published for the information and guidance of this command:

War Department.

The Military Secretary's Office, Washington, Nov. 17, 1906.

The Commanding General, Northern Division.

Sir: The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt, but your reference of the 10th instant, of the application of Vets. Gerald E. Griffin, A.C., for a sharpshooter's badge for qualification earned with Co. A, 27th Inf., during the practice season of 1906.

In response thereto, I am directed to inform you that Par. 85, Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1906, authorizes, but does not require, veterinarians to fire. This obviously refers to firing with the pistol, so far as veterinarians of Artillery are concerned, as Par. 86 of the Firing Regulations states "That the troops in each organization will use in small arms practice the weapon with which they are armed. The Infantry and Artillery, (except field batteries) will, therefore, practice with the rifle and pistol, and field artillery with the pistol."

Par. 1378, A.R., as amended by G.O. No. 106, c.s., W.D., states that qualification cannot be made in the Artillery Corps. Veterinarian Griffin is serving with the Field Artillery, and under existing regulations he is not entitled to classification as a sharpshooter, and his request to be furnished with a sharpshooter's badge is therefore disapproved.

Very respectfully,

W. P. HALL, Military Secretary.

By command of Major General Greely:

G. H. SHIELDS, jr., Capt., 3d Inf., A.D.C., Act. Mil. Sec.

G.O. 24, DEC. 11, 1906, SOUTHWESTERN DIVISION.

1. Road sketches of the practice marches made by troops, except those of new routes extending beyond 15 miles from posts, will not hereafter be sent to these headquarters, unless called for.

2. It is proposed to construct in the office of the chief engineer of this division skeleton maps of all posts in the division, including the surrounding country within a radius of 15 miles. Two of these skeleton maps will be sent to each post.

3. The commanding officers will have these maps corrected and filled in from data obtained from the road sketches made in practice marches and from those made in compliance with Par. 5, G.O. No. 18, c.s., these headquarters, and when corrected and filled in they will be forwarded in lieu of the maps required by said order.

As it is desired that these maps be of the greatest military value, great care will be taken in procuring and transferring the data to them, and in making the reports that will accompany them. Detailed instructions, both as to the preparation of the maps and of the road reports, will be furnished by the chief engineer officer of the division.

By command of Brigadier General Funston:

JOHN V. WHITE, Major, Military Secretary.

ARMY OF CUBAN PACIFICATION.

G.O. 33, DEC. 10, 1906, ARMY OF CUBAN PACN.

Regimental and similar commanding officers will, at once, report by telegraph, the name and date of desertion of enlisted men that have deserted since arrival in Cuba. If none have deserted, that fact will be reported.

In future, this information will be telegraphed to this office, in each case, as soon as the status of desertion is determined. Cases of absence without leave, where desertion is suspected, will also be reported.

By command of Brigadier General Bell:

W. W. WOTHERSPOON, Lieut. Col., G.S., C. of S.

Major Charles G. Treat, A.C., I.G., Mariano, Province of Havana, with Consolacion del Sur and San Diego de los Baños, Province of Pinar del Rio, on official business to carry out the confidential instructions. (Dec. 3, A.C.P.)

Capt. Samuel G. Jones, 11th Cav., will proceed from Pinar del Rio, Cuba, to Mariano, Cuba, on business in connection with reconnaissance work. (Dec. 3, A.C.P.)

The machine gun platoon, 27th Inf., 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Brown, commanding, will proceed to Consolacion del Sur, Province of Pinar del Rio, for station. (Dec. 3, A.C.P.)

Capt. James Ronayne, 28th Inf., is detailed on temporary duty at these headquarters, with station in Mariano. (Dec. 3, A.C.P.)

Leave for two months, to take effect upon his arrival in the United States, is granted Capt. D. F. Keller, 27th Inf. (Dec. 3, A.C.P.)

Capt. Powell Clayton, jr., 11th Cav., is detailed on duty with the Provisional Government, with station in the city of Havana. (Dec. 3, A.C.P.)

Capt. Philip M. Bannon, U.S.M.C., having reported, will proceed to Camp Columbia, Cuba, for duty. (Dec. 5, A.C.P.)

Dental Surg. Alden Carpenter is assigned to duty at the Base Hospital, Camp Columbia. (Dec. 5, A.C.P.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Camp Columbia, Cuba, for the examination of Infantry officers. Detail for the board: Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th Inf.; Major Jonas A. Emery, 27th Inf.; Major Edgar W. Howe, 27th Inf.; Capt. Henry A. Webber, asst. surg.; Capt. Robert U. Patterson, asst. surg. (Dec. 5, A.C.P.)

The following officers will report to Col. William L. Pitcher, 27th Inf., president of the examining board at Camp Columbia, Cuba, for examination for promotion: Capt. Clarence E. Denter, 11th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Clifford Game, 11th Inf. (Dec. 5, A.C.P.)

The following assignments of post Q.M. sergeants arriving on the transport Sumner this date are made: Post Q.M. Sergt. Henry N. Clarke, to Caibarien; Post Q.M. Sergt. Ernest Hess and William J. Foster, to the office of the chief Q.M. (Dec. 5, A.C.P.)

Leave for thirty days is granted Capt. William H. Brooks, asst. surg., with permission to visit the United States from about Dec. 7, 1906. (Dec. 5, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. Robert Smart, asst. surg., from duty with the 14th Battery, F.A., Camp Columbia, Havana, to Ranchuelo, Province of Santa Clara, for duty. (Dec. 5, A.C.P.)

Leave for fourteen days, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. John H. Stone, asst. surg. (Dec. 6, A.C.P.)

Capt. David Baker, asst. surg., having reported will proceed to Matanzas, Province of Matanzas, for temporary duty relieving Capt. John H. Stone, asst. surg. (Dec. 6, A.C.P.)

Major David Du B. Gaillard, General Staff, to Pinar del Rio and Coloma, about Dec. 11, 1906, to carry out confidential instructions. (Dec. 6, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. George A. Wiczorek, 17th Inf., and wireless telegraph engineer and a detachment of eighteen enlisted men of Co. I, Signal Corps, will proceed to Paso Real, Province of Pinar del Rio, to establish two wireless stations in that vicinity. (Dec. 6, A.C.P.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. William W. Wetherspoon, General Staff, Major Chauncey B. Baker, Q.M., and Major Charles G. Treat, A.C., is appointed to meet with a view to investigating the relative desirability of the staterooms on the U.S. Transport Sumner. (Dec. 6, A.C.P.)

Post Commissary Sergt. Joseph Thompson will report to the C.O., Guanajay, for duty. (Dec. 6, A.C.P.)

Leave for two months, with permission to visit the United States, is granted Capt. William C. Rogers, 27th Inf. (Dec. 7, A.C.P.)

The following journeys of officers of the Marine Corps, to be made in connection with reconnaissance mapping in the vicinity of Manzanillo, Province of Oriente, are ordered.

Major Dion Williams, Mariano, Province of Havana, will proceed, via Santiago, to Manzanillo, and establish a base of operations at the latter place.

Second Lieut. John E. Semmes, jr., Camp Columbia, Province of Havana, will proceed via Batabano and the Menendes Steamer Line, Dec. 12, 1906, to Manzanillo.

Second Lieut. Charles F. B. Price, Nuevitas, Province of Camaguey, will proceed by rail on Dec. 13, 1906, going via Camaguey, Zaza del Medio, Sancti Spiritus and Tunas de Zaza, arriving at the latter place in time to board the steamer sailing from that port for Manzanillo Dec. 14, 1906.

Second Lieut. Randolph Coyle, Sancti Spiritus, Province of Santa Clara, will proceed by rail to Tunas de Zaza, in time to board the steamer sailing from that port for Manzanillo, Dec. 14, 1906.

First Lieut. Paul E. Chamberlain, Santo Domingo, Province of Santa Clara, will proceed by rail to Cienfuegos and board the steamer sailing from that port for Manzanillo, Dec. 13, 1906. (Dec. 7, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Thomas L. Crystal, 5th Inf., Cardenas, Province of Matanzas, will proceed to Caibarien, Province of Santa Clara, for temporary duty. (Dec. 7, A.C.P.)

First Lieut. James K. Tracy, U.S.M.C., Camp Columbia, will proceed to Manzanillo, for duty. (Dec. 8, A.C.P.)

Second Lieut. Russell H. Davis, U.S.M.C., Manzanillo, will proceed to Camp Columbia, Havana, for duty. (Dec. 8, A.C.P.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. William C. Wren, Q.M., Paul B. Malone, 27th Inf.; Frank Tompkins, 11th Cav., and George G. Gately, A.C., is detailed to meet at these headquarters Dec. 11, 1906, for the purpose of arranging a program of events for a field day or a military tournament to be held during Christmas and New Years. (Dec. 8, A.C.P.)

Hospital Steward F. A. Clark, U.S.N., to Trinidad, Province of Santa Clara, for duty. (Dec. 8, A.C.P.)

Asst. Surg. George S. Hathaway, U.S.N., Camp Columbia, Havana, will proceed to Nuevitas, Province of Camaguey, for duty. (Dec. 8, A.C.P.)

ORDER 54, DEC. 10, 1906, INFANTRY AND CAVALRY SCHOOL, SIGNAL SCHOOL AND STAFF COLLEGE, FORT LEAVENWORTH, KAS.

The commandant takes great pride in publishing the following complimentary letter for the information of the staff and student officers.

The distinguished source from which this letter emanates makes it a valuable testimonial as to the recognized worth of this institution for imparting military instruction, and is in accordance with information received from other sources as to the high regard in which its graduates are held:

Hqrs. Dept. of the East, Governors Island, N.Y.

The Commandant, Infantry and Cavalry School and Staff College, Fort Leavenworth, Kas.

Sir: I am forwarding you under separate cover my report of the camp of instruction held at Camp Roosevelt, Mount Gretna, Pa., during the past summer. I wish to invite your attention to remarks on the work of the graduates of the Infantry and Cavalry School and of the Staff College.

The excellent work of these young graduates demonstrates the great value of the courses taught at Fort Leavenworth.

I take great pleasure in specially commending Capt. H. E. Ely, 26th Inf.; Capt. James A. Woodruff, C.E.; Capt. M. E. Hanna, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. E. McCullough, 15th Cav.; 1st Lieut. J. S. Fair, 9th Cav., for their valuable services. Very respectfully,

F. D. GRANT, Major Gen., U.S.A.

G.O. 51, OCT. 17, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Announces that the practice season in the division for the target year 1907, will be from Jan. 1 to March 31. The supplementary season will be one month of the period from Sept. 1, to Dec. 31, 1907. This month will be designated by department commanders, for each post, according to local climatic conditions, and with reference to the last clause on Page 15, Small Arms Firing Regulations, 1906.

G.O. 52, OCT. 27, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

I. Forbids enlisted men to carry concealed deadly weapons and to have in their possession private firearms without special authority from their immediate C.O., subject to regulation by higher authority.

II. G.O. No. 301, 1901, and No. 38, 1905, these headquarters, requiring periodical reports of expenditures from chiefs of department staffs, are revoked.

III. Relates to reports to be submitted by each post Q.M.

G.O. 53, NOV. 2, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

Announces that the division field meet and military tournament will be held in or near Manila Jan. 14-19, 1907. The events of the athletic competition will be between the best regimental teams of fifteen men as determined by the department competitions. The list of events is also given, and will conform, as nearly as possible, to the rules of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States.

G.O. 54, NOV. 2, 1906, PHILIPPINES DIVISION.

The 2d Battalion, 2d Inf., which was directed to remain at Camp Stotsenburg upon the change of station of that regiment to the Department of Mindanao, will proceed to Jolo, Jolo, for station.

Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., aide-de-camp, is announced as inspector of small arms practice of the division vice Capt. Frank R. McCoy, 3d Cav., aide-de-camp, relieved.

G.O. 62, OCT. 31, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.

The following named officers are announced for duty during the annual department field day as follows:

Referee.—First Lieut. Thomas H. Jennings, 7th Cav.

Clerk of the Course.—First Lieut. Otto W. Rethorst, squadron adjutant, 8th Cav.

Inspectors.—Capt. Thomas A. Roberts, 7th Cav.; 1st Lieut. ack Hayes, battalion adjutant, 16th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hunter Harris, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 9th Inf.

Track Judges.—Capt. Harry W. Miller, 13th Inf.; 1st Lieut. E. Kearsley Sterling, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Walter O. Boswell, battalion Q.M. and C.S., 16th Inf.

Field Judges.—Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav.; Capt. William K. Naylor, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Albert C. Wimberly, 8th Cav.

Cavalry Judges.—Capt. Daniel L. Tate, 3d Cav.; Capt. Robert J. Duff, adjutant, 8th Cav.; 2d Lieut. John K. Herr, squadron Q.M. and C.S., 7th Cav.

Infantry Judges.—Capt. Benjamin P. Nicklin, 9th Inf.; Mart. L. Grinnina, 16th Inf.; Charles N. Murphy, 13th Inf.

Artillery Judges.—Capt. John L. Hayden, 5th Battery, F.A.; 1st Lieut. Willis G. Peace, 13th Battery, F.A.; 2d Lieut. Basil C. Moon, 8th Battery, F.A.

Timekeepers.—Capt. Roy B. Harper, adjutant, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. William A. Castle, 9th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Reynolds J. Powers, 8th Cav.

Starter.—First Lieut. Lewis Brown, jr., 7th Cav.

Scorer and Reporter.—First Lieut. William T. Patten, battalion adjutant, 13th Inf.
 Marshal.—Major William J. Nicholson, 7th Cav.
 Assistant to Marshal.—Second Lieut. Winn Blair, 7th Cav.

G.O. 63, NOV. 12, 1906, DEPT. OF LUZON.
 First Lieut. Abraham U. Loeb, battalion adjutant, 9th Inf., is announced as timekeeper during the annual department field day, vice 1st Lieut. William A. Castle, 9th Inf., relieved.
 Second Lieut. John K. Herr, squadron Q.M. and C.S., 7th Cav., is relieved as Cavalry judge during the annual department field day.

G.O. 42, OCT. 23, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
 Major James Canby, paymaster, now on duty at these headquarters, is announced as chief paymaster of the department, with station at Zamboanga, Mindanao.

G.O. 48, OCT. 24, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
 Before a G.C.M. at Zamboanga, Mind., P.I., of which Col. J. W. Duncan, 6th Inf., was president, and Capt. Charles S. Lincoln, 2d Inf., was judge advocate, was arraigned and tried: 2d Lieut. Leo P. Quinn, Art. Corps.

Charge.—"Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War."

The specification alleged that Lieutenant Quinn, while under the influence of liquor, and while in his uniform did visit the city of Zamboanga, Sept. 26, 1906, P.I., and entered the public theater therein, and did go upon the stage during the performance, and create a disturbance and breach of peace, to the scandal and disgrace of the military service of the United States.

Lieutenant Quinn pleaded guilty, and the court finding, sentenced him "To be confined to the limits of the post where his battery may be serving for six months, and to forfeit \$50 per month of his pay for the same period."

General Bliss approved the proceedings and findings.

CIR. 5, OCT. 25, 1906, DEPT. OF MINDANAO.
 Inasmuch as it has been found undesirable to act at liberty in these islands dishonorably discharged soldiers, courts-martial are advised that when soldiers are sentenced to dishonorable discharge, sufficient confinement should be awarded in addition thereto, as will permit the transfer of the prisoner to the United States, before his release from military custody.

By command of Brigadier General Bliss:

CHASE W. KENNEDY, Major, Military Secretary.

G.O. 56, NOV. 3, 1906, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
 During the absence of Lieut. Col. Alexander O. Brodie, military secretary, Capt. George Van Horn Moseley, 5th Cav., aide-de-camp, is announced as acting military secretary of the department.

G.O. 57, NOV. 7, 1906, DEPT. OF THE VISAYAS.
 Capt. Frederic H. Sargent, C.S., 8th Inf., is in addition to his regular duties at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, detailed on temporary duty in charge of the office of the judge advocate of the department and will proceed to these headquarters daily (Sundays excepted) for duty accordingly.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, commanding Department of the Missouri, will proceed from Chicago to Omaha upon duty connected with the command of his department. (Dec. 7, N.D.)

Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, accompanied by his aide-de-camp, 1st Lieut. J. DeCamp Hall, 4th Inf., will proceed to Fort Duchesne, Utah, for the purpose of making the annual inspection of that post, and on completion of the duties indicated, the officers named will return to these headquarters. (Dec. 5, D. Colo.)

Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, commanding the Department, will proceed to Fort Washakie, Wyo., to make an inspection. (Dec. 11, D. Mo.)

GENERAL STAFF.

Leave for twelve days, to take effect on or about Dec. 22, 1906, is granted Capt. Julius A. Penn, Gen. Staff. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Col. George S. Anderson, Gen. Staff, will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for temporary duty as chief of staff of that division. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Major Jacob G. Galbraith, I.G., is relieved from further treatment at the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and will return to his proper station in Washington. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Leave for ten days is granted Lieut. Col. Wilber E. Wilder, I.G. (Dec. 17, N.D.)

JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Leave for ten days is granted Capt. Clarence S. Nettles, acting judge advocate. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Capt. Clarence S. Nettles, acting judge advocate, is relieved from treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will proceed to Denver, Colo. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Evan H. Humphrey, Q.M., having reported, is assigned to duty at Q.M. at Honolulu, H.I., and will proceed to his station on the first available transport. (Dec. 4, D. Cal.)

Leave from Dec. 21 to 31, 1906, both dates inclusive, is granted Capt. Louis F. Garrard, Jr., Q.M. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. John Cenic, Fort Assiniboine, will be sent to Fort McKinley, Me., to relieve Post Q.M. Sergt. Daniel E. Wade. Sergeant Wade will be sent to Havana, Cuba, on the first available transport leaving Newport News, Va., for duty. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Charles W. Eyfe from Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Imus, Cavite, for duty. (Nov. 2, Phil. D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Robert A. Gilmore from further duty at Balababan, Cebu, to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty. (Nov. 7, D.V.)

So much of Par. 8, S.O. 284, W.D., Dec. 3, 1906, as directs that Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Connolly be sent from Fort Monroe, Va., to Havana, Cuba, is revoked. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Post Q.M. Sergt. Thomas Connolly, now at Fort Monroe, Va., will be sent to Plattsburg Barracks, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

The following changes in the stations and duties of commissaries are ordered: Capt. Louis M. Nuttman will report in person to the commanding general, Philippines Division, for duty in the Subsistence Department in that division, to relieve Capt. Frank A. Cook, who will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for further orders. Capt. William Elliott from duty as assistant to the purchasing commissary, San Francisco, and will proceed on the transport to sail from San Francisco on or about March 5, 1907, to Manila for duty in the Subsistence Department, relieving Capt. Hamilton S. Hawkins. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Joseph Froelich, Army transport Sumner, upon arrival at Havana, Cuba, will report to the commanding general, Army of Cuban Pacification, for duty. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. William Mansie from duty at Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, to Buraen, Leyte, for duty. (Oct. 20, Phil. D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Sigmund Volger from duty at Camp Bumpus, Leyte, to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for duty. (Nov. 1, Phil. D.)

Post Comy. Sergt. Loring A. Bond, now at Melrose, Mass., having signified a desire to relinquish the unexpired portion of his furlough on Dec. 29, 1906, will be sent to New York City to the purchasing commissary, Army building, No. 39 Whitehall street, for duty in his office. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major George J. Newgarden, surg., now at Newport News, Va., will proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted Major George J. Newgarden, surg. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Leave for three months, to take effect on or about Dec. 22, 1906, is granted Contract Surg. Charles W. Johnson. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Arthur R. Jarrett is relieved from further duty at Fort Totten, N.Y., and will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Orville G. Brown, asst. surg. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Contract Surg. Wallace E. Sabin from further duty at Borongan, Samar, to Camp Hay, Samar, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Albert H. Eber, who will proceed to Camp Bann, Samar, for duty. (Nov. 9, D.V.)

First Lieut. Harold W. Cowper, asst. surg., from further observation and treatment at the General Hospital, Washington, D.C., and will report to the C.O. of that hospital to conduct to the Presidio de San Francisco the detachment to be transferred from Co. C to Co. B, Hospital Corps, and upon the completion of this duty will report in person to the medical superintendent of the Army Transport Service at San Francisco for duty, relieving 1st Lieut. Howard A. Reed, asst. surg., who will proceed from San Francisco to Manila for duty. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Lieut. Col. Harry D. Perley, deputy surgeon general, will proceed to Zamboanga, Mind., for duty as chief surgeon of that department. (Oct. 28, Phil. D.)

Capt. Patrick H. McAndrews, asst. surg., will proceed to Jolo, Jolo, for duty, relieving Capt. Edmund D. Shortridge, asst. surg., who will comply with Par. 1, S.O. 231, c.s., head quarters Philippines Division. (Oct. 27, D. Mind.)

Contract Surg. Everett A. Anderson from duty at Camp Keithley, Mind., to Malabang, Mind., for duty, and Contract Surg. Clarence F. Dickenson, U.S.A., from duty at Camp Overton, Mind., to Margosatubig, Mind., for duty. (Oct. 23, D. Mind.)

Capt. Frank T. Woodbury, asst. surg., will proceed to Gandara, Samar, for duty, relieving Contract Surg. Edgar J. Farrow, who will proceed to Tawiran, Samar, for duty. (Nov. 6, D.V.)

The following medical officers will proceed to the stations opposite their respective names: Capt. Eugene H. Hartnett, asst. surg., to Jolo, Jolo, and Frank C. Baker, asst. surg., and Contract Surg. S. Chase de Kraft, to Malabang, Mind. (Oct. 15, D. Mind.)

First Lieut. Charles E. Freeman, asst. surg., from duty at Malabang, Mind., to Parang, Mind., for duty. (Oct. 15, D. Mind.)

Capt. Wallace DeWitt, asst. surg., will proceed to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty. (Oct. 20, 1906.)

Contract Surg. George Newlove will proceed to Jaro, Leyte, for duty, relieving Capt. John D. Yost, asst. surg., who will proceed to Dagami, Leyte, for duty. (Oct. 29, D.V.)

Contract Surg. Frank Suggs, now at Fort Michie, N.Y., will proceed to Fort Terry, N.Y., for temporary duty. (Dec. 15, D.E.)

The resignation by Capt. Reynold M. Kirby-Smith, asst. surg., of his commission as an officer of the Army, has been accepted, to take effect Dec. 17, 1906. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Capt. Ira A. Shimer, asst. surg., is relieved from further duty with the Isthmian Canal Commission and will proceed to Governors Island, N.Y., for duty as attending surgeon in New York city. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

Leave for twenty days is granted 1st Lieut. Theodore Lamson, asst. surg. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

Contract Surg. John T. H. Slayter, from further duty at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., and assigned to Fort Lincoln, N.D., for station. (Dec. 6, D.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. Horace D. Bloomergh, asst. surg., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 7, D. Mo.)

Contract Surg. George F. Adair from further duty in the office of the attending surgeon, New York city. (Dec. 18, D.E.)

Sergt. First Class John L. Gerlach, H.C., will proceed to Camp Wallace, Union, for duty. Sergt. First Class Lewis J. Schmidt to Samal, Bataan, for duty, relieving Sergt. Fitz W. Donoho, who will proceed to Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Nov. 6, D. Luzon.)

Sergt. First Class Louis Steinel, H.C., at Cotabato, Mind., will be sent to Fort Pikit, Mind., for duty. (Nov. 2, D. Mind.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

The leave granted Major William G. Gambrill, paymr., is extended one month. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

Major Manly B. Curry, paymr., from duty as chief paymaster, Dept. of Mindanao, and will report to the commanding general, Department of Luzon, for duty. Major James Canby, now at Zamboanga, Mind., will report to the commanding general, Department of Mindanao, for duty as chief paymaster of that department. (Oct. 16, Phil. D.)

Major Robert S. Smith, paymr., now on duty at Denver, Colo., will report for duty as chief paymaster of that department. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Major James W. Dawes, paymr., now on duty at Atlanta, Ga., will report to the commanding general, Department of the Gulf, for duty as chief paymaster of that department. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Major Beverly W. Dunn, O.D., will proceed to the Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., on business pertaining to the test of projectiles. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

Ord. Sergt. Edward J. Mack, now at Fort Andrews, Mass., will report to the C.O. of that post for duty. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

Capt. Henry S. Hathaway, Signal Corps, to Zamboanga, Mind., for duty as chief signal officer. (Oct. 29, Phil. D.)

Col. Richard E. Thompson, Signal Corps, from further duty in Washington, and will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., for duty. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

First Class Sergt. Michael Gorman, Signal Corps, will be sent to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty in connection with the operation and maintenance of field lines on the island of Leyte, relieving Corp. Early E. Stradley, Signal Corps, who will be sent to report for duty on the cableship Liscum, in connection with cable operations. (Oct. 19, Phil. D.)

First Class Sergt. Carl V. Snow, Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to Fort Bayard, N.M., for the purpose of supervising the construction of a telegraph line between the latter post and Silver City, N.M. (Dec. 5, D. Colo.)

First Class Sergt. Harry W. Conklin, Signal Corps, to Bataan, Batangas, relieving Sergt. George L. McKoon, Signal Corps, who will proceed to Masbate, Masbate, relieving Sergeant Edwin H. Welch, Signal Corps, who will proceed to Manila for duty. (Nov. 2, D. Luzon.)

First Lieut. James S. Butler, Signal Corps, now on leave at Yacoo City, Miss., is relieved from further duty in the Philippines, and upon the expiration of leave will proceed to Fort Wood, N.Y., for duty. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

CAVALRY.

1ST CAVALRY.—COL. G. S. ANDERSON.

First Lieut. Joseph R. McAndrews, 1st Cav., is detailed for general recruiting service at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, for duty at the recruit depot. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

2D CAVALRY.—COL. F. WEST.

Leave for thirteen days, to take effect Dec. 22, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. John W. Moore, 2d Cav., Fort Riley. (Dec. 11, D. Mo.)

3D CAVALRY.—COL. J. H. DORST.

Capt. John W. Heard, 3d Cav., from treatment in the hos-

pital at Camp John Hay, Benguet, and will proceed to his station. (Oct. 16, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. James P. Wayland, 3d Cav., having reported, will proceed to his proper station, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Nov. 10, D. Luzon.)

4TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. Z. STEEVER.

First Lieut. William N. Haskell, 4th Cav., was on Sept. 1 assigned to Troop M, of the regiment.

Leave for one month is granted Major Thomas B. Dugan, 4th Cav. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Anton Jurich, jr., 4th Cav., will proceed to Manila for duty as assistant to the officer in charge of water transportation. (Nov. 5, Phil. D.)

Chaplain James L. Griffes, 4th Cav., from sick in Division Hospital, Manila, will proceed to his station. (Oct. 31, Phil. D.)

Second Lieut. Anton Jurich, jr., squadron Q.M. and C.S., 4th Cav., was on Sept. 4 appointed acting regimental quartermaster during the absence of Capt. Louis C. Scherer, Q.M., 4th Cav., on leave.

The following transfers in the 4th Cavalry are announced: 1st Lieut. Jens E. Stedje from Troop I to Troop E; 1st Lieut. Samuel A. Purviance from Troop E to Troop I.

The 2d Squadron of the 4th Cavalry is designated as the squadron to which the machine gun platoon prescribed in the above order shall belong. 1st Lieut. Goss L. Stryker is designated as the officer to command the machine gun platoon.

6TH CAVALRY.—COL. A. RODGERS.

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect Dec. 21, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. George V. Strong, 6th Cav., Fort Meade. (Dec. 11, D. Mo.)

Leave for sixteen days, to take effect on Dec. 21, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Oscar Foley, Q.M. and C.S., 6th Cav., Fort Meade. (Dec. 11, D. Mo.)

7TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. MORTON.

Leave for two months is granted Lieut. Col. John F. Guilfoyle, 7th Cav. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. William J. Kendrick, 7th Cav., will proceed to Camp John Hay, Benguet, for recuperation for a period of one month. (Oct. 25, Phil. D.)

8TH CAVALRY.—COL. H. P. KINGSBURY.

First Lieut. Charles M. Wesson, 8th Cav., will proceed to Washington Barracks, D.C., General Hospital, for observation and treatment. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

9TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. S. GODFREY.

Major W. L. Finley, 9th Cav., having reported for duty, was on Dec. 14, assigned to the 1st Squadron.

12TH CAVALRY.—COL. J. B. KERR.

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 27, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted Vetn. William P. Hill, 12th Cav. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. H. N. Coates, 12th Cav., is detailed for duty with Jamestown Exposition Company from about Jan. 1, 1907, and will proceed to Norfolk, Va. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

13TH CAVALRY.—COL. C. A. P. HATFIELD.

Capt. Ben H. Dorcy, 13th Cav., is transferred from Troop E to Troop B, and will join the troop to which he is transferred. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

14TH CAVALRY.—COL. E. A. GODWIN.

Leave for two months, to take effect about Jan. 15, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. John K. Hume, 14th Cav. (Dec. 5, D. Cal.)

ARTILLERY CORPS.

BRIG. GEN. A. MURRAY, CHIEF OF ARTILLERY.

The following assignment and transfers of officers of the Artillery Corps are made to take effect this date:

Major Edwin St. J. Greble to the Field Artillery.

First Lieut. Daniel W. Hand from the 2d Battery, F.A., to the 9th Battery, F.A. He will proceed to join the battery to which transferred.

First Lieut. Fred L. Perry from the 9th Battery, F.A., to the 2d Battery, F.A. He will join the battery to which transferred.

Second Lieut. John S. Pratt from the 88th Co., C.A., to the 2d Co., C.A. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Leave for two weeks, effective about Dec. 22, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell, A.C. (Dec. 15, D.E.)

Leave for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 1st Lieut. George M. Brooke, A.C. (Dec. 17, D.E.)

Leave for twelve days, effective on or about Dec. 22, 1906, is granted Major F. S. Strong, A.C. (Dec. 15, D.E.)

Leave for fourteen days, effective about Dec. 21, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. R. H. Finner, A.C. (Dec. 13, D.E.)

Leave from Dec. 22, 1906, to Jan. 6, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin, A.C. (Dec. 13, D.E.)

Leave from Dec. 21, 1906, to Jan. 6, 1907, is granted 1st Lieut. Jay P. Hopkins, A.C. (Dec. 13, D.E.)

Leave for eight days, to take effect on or about Dec. 25, 1906, with permission to go beyond the sea, is granted 1st Lieut. William H. Menges, A.C. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Leave for sixteen days, to take effect on Dec. 21, 1906, is granted Capt. Thomas E. Merrill, A.C., Fort D. A. Russell. (Dec. 13, D. Mo.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, A.C., is for reason of imperative necessity extended twenty days. (Dec. 7, D. Mo.)

Leave for ten days, from about Dec. 24, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Robert M. Danford, A.C., Fort Riley. (Dec. 11, D. Mo.)

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted Capt. John P. Hains, A.C., Fort Leavenworth. (Dec. 11, D. Mo.)

Leave from Dec. 21, 1906, to Jan. 6, 1907, is granted 2d Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, A.C., Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 11, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted Major Charles G. Woodward, A.C., Fort Rosecrans. (Dec. 11, D. Cal.)

Leave for sixteen days, to take effect Dec. 21, 1906, is granted Capt. Winfield S. Overton, A.C., Fort Snelling. (Dec. 6, D.D.)

In view of extraordinary circumstances, the leave granted Capt. Lucien G. Berry, A.C., is extended seven days. (Dec. 12, D. Lakes.)

INFANTRY.

1ST INFANTRY.—COL. G. K. MCGUNEGLE.

First Lieut. Gouverneur V. Packer, 1st Inf., is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital, Washington Barracks, D.C., and will report by letter to the commanding general, Department of the East, for duty. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

2D INFANTRY.—COL. F. W. MANSFIELD.

Second Lieut. Joseph A. McAndrew, 2d Inf., from sick in Division Hospital, Manila, to his proper station, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga, for duty. (Oct. 23, D. Luzon.)

3D INFANTRY.—COL. T. C. WOODBURY.

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 10, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph J. Grace, 3d Inf. (Dec. 6, D. Cal.)

4TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. BOLTON.

Sick leave for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted 2d Lieut. Walter J. Büttgenbach, 4th Inf. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Walter J. Büttgenbach, 4th Inf., at his own request is relieved from duty at the United States Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, and will join his company. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

The leave granted Capt. Dwight E. Holley, 4th Inf., is further extended fifteen days. (Dec. 15, N.D.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about Dec. 22, 1906, is granted Capt. John H. Hughes, C.S., 4th Inf. Fort Thomas. (Dec. 14, D. Lakes.)

Leave for one month and fifteen days, to take effect on or about Dec. 18, 1906, is granted Capt. Benjamin T. Simmons, 4th Inf., Fort Thomas. (Dec. 12, D. Lakes.)

6TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. W. DUNCAN.

First Lieut. Charles M. Gordon, 6th Inf., a patient at the Army General Hospital, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., hav-

ing been reported fit for duty, will proceed to his proper station, Fort Missoula, Mont. (Dec. 4, D. Cal.)

Leave for four months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted 1st Lieut. Leonard H. Cook, 6th Inf., Fort Lincoln. (Dec. 4, N.D.)

Second Lieut. Philip H. Bagby, 6th Inf., is detailed for duty with the Jamestown Exposition Company, to take effect on or about Jan. 1, 1907, and will report at Norfolk, Va. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

Leave for one month, to take effect about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Joseph O. Mauborgne, 6th Inf., Fort Missoula. (Dec. 10, D.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect about Dec. 18, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, 6th Inf. (Dec. 15, D.D.)

7TH INFANTRY.—COL. D. CORNMAN.

Capt. Charles G. French, 7th Inf., upon being relieved at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., will join his regiment at Fort Wayne, Mich. (Dec. 3, N. Div.)

The leave granted Capt. Benjamin J. Tillman, 7th Inf., is further extended one month. (Dec. 6, N.D.)

Second Lieut. John C. Moore, 7th Inf., Fort Wayne, Mich., will proceed at the proper time to Canton, Ohio, and take charge of the detachment at Westlawn Cemetery, relieving 2d Lieut. William F. C. Jepson, 7th Inf., so as to enable him to report to the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (Dec. 14, D. Lakes.)

First Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, 7th Inf., now at Fort William Henry Harrison, Mont., will remain on temporary duty at that post until Jan. 2, 1907, on which date he is authorized to avail himself of the leave granted him, after which he will join his regiment at Fort Brady. (Dec. 17, N.D.)

8TH INFANTRY.—COL. F. A. SMITH.

Major Reuben B. Turner, 8th Inf., to return to Boise Barracks, Idaho, and assume charge of construction work at Boise Barracks. (Dec. 17, W.D.)

Capt. Frederick S. L. Price, 8th Inf., now at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, having been assigned to Co. C, of his regiment, will proceed to Julita, Leyte, for duty with his company. (Oct. 25, D.V.)

First Lieut. Edwin J. Bracken, 8th Inf., having reported for duty at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, from absent sick, will proceed on the first available Government transportation to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty with his company. (Oct. 25, D.V.)

Co. M, 8th Inf., will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, for duty in the field, relieving Cos. C and E, 8th Infantry, which will return to their permanent station, Camp Jossman. (Nov. 8, D.V.)

Cos. I and K, 8th Inf., will proceed to Camp Bumpus, Leyte, where they will be reported to Col. George P. Borden, 24th Inf., in charge of field operations, Island of Leyte, for duty in the field, relieving Cos. A and B, of same regiment, which will return to their permanent station, Camp Jossman. (Oct. 29, D.V.)

Second Lieut. James G. Boswell, 8th Inf., now on temporary duty at the post of Iloilo, will proceed at once to Camp Jossman, Guimaras, for duty with his company in the field. (Oct. 30, D.V.)

Second Lieut. William J. Davis, 8th Inf., now sick in the Division Hospital, Manila, will, upon being relieved from treatment therein, proceed to Fort William McKinley, Rizal, and report to Col. Cornelius Gardner, 16th Inf., for examination for promotion. (Oct. 17, Phil. D.)

9TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. ROBERTSON.

Capt. Louis M. Nuttman, 9th Inf., is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Subsistence Department. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

11TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. L. MYER.

Capt. Robert E. L. Spence, 11th Inf., will report to Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, president of the Army retiring board at Atlanta, Ga., for examination. (Oct. 14, W.D.)

13TH INFANTRY.—COL. A. C. MARKLEY.

Upon the recommendation of the battalion commander, 1st Lieut. Walter C. Jones, 13th Inf., was on Nov. 6 appointed battalion adjutant and assigned to the 3d Battalion, vice 1st Lieut. William T. Patten, battalion adjutant, relieved, at his own request and assigned to Co. L.

14TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. C. DENT.

Leave for twenty days, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted 2d Lieut. Emory S. Adams, 14th Inf. (Dec. 5, D. Cal.)

Leave for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Lawrence D. Cabell, 14th Inf. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

Leave for two months, to take effect on or about Dec. 15, 1906, is granted Capt. Henry G. Learnard, 14th Inf. (Dec. 5, D. Cal.)

Leave for one month, to take effect on or about Dec. 12, 1906, is granted Capt. Matthew C. Smith, 14th Cav., Presidio of Monterey. (Dec. 11, D. Cal.)

Capt. Henry G. Learnard, 14th Inf., is authorized to avail himself of the leave granted. (Dec. 11, D. Cal.)

15TH INFANTRY.—COL. W. S. SCOTT.

Second Lieut. Arthur E. Boyce, 15th Inf., will report to Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general, president of the examining board at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., for examination for promotion. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

First Lieut. Guy E. Buckner, 15th Inf., Camp Keithley, Mind., will proceed to Manila for further observation and treatment. (Oct. 19, D. Mind.)

G. O. S., OCT. 5, 1906, 15TH INF. CAMP KEITHLEY.

Regimental Q.M. Sergt. Joseph L. Miller, 15th Inf., having been placed on list of retired list of the Army, after thirty years service, the colonel commanding desires to express his appreciation of his long and faithful service in the regiment. With the exception of one five-year enlistment all his service was with this regiment. His soldierly qualities won for him the respect, his personal qualities the love and devotion of every officer and enlisted man in the regiment. He severs his connection with the 15th Infantry with its best wishes for his future success.

By order of Colonel Scott:

WILLIS ULINE, captain and adjutant, 15th Inf.
So much of Par. 4, S.O. 283, Nov. 30, 1906, W.D., as relates to 2d Lieut. Arthur E. Boyce, 15th Inf., is revoked. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

16TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. GARDENER.

First Lieut. Robert H. Wescott, 16th Inf., from treatment in the hospital at Camp John Hay, Benguet, and will proceed to his station. (Nov. 9, Phil. D.)

17TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. T. VAN ORSDALE.

The leave granted Capt. Thomas L. Smith, 17th Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

18TH INFANTRY.—COL. C. B. HALL.

Major Benjamin M. Pursell, 18th Inf., upon the expiration of his present leave, to join his regiment. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

19TH INFANTRY.—COL. J. F. HUSTON.

First Lieut. Clifford U. Leonori, 19th Inf., from station at Malabang, Mind., to Camp Vicars, Mind., for duty. (Oct. 11, D. Mind.)

First Lieut. Clifford U. Leonori, 19th Inf., at Camp Vicars, Mind., 1st Lieut. G. Arthur Hadsell, 19th Inf., will proceed to Parang, Mind., for duty. (Oct. 11, D. Mind.)

20TH INFANTRY.—COL. M. P. MAUS.

Leave for twenty-one days is granted 2d Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, 20th Inf., Presidio of Monterey, Cal. (Dec. 13, D. Cal.)

21ST INFANTRY.—COL. C. A. WILLIAMS.

The leave granted 2d Lieut. R. S. Hartz, 21st Inf., is extended one month. (Dec. 14, S.W.D.)

22D INFANTRY.—COL. A. REYNOLDS.

Indio, Cal., is designated as the station of 2d Lieut. Edmund L. Bull, 22d Inf., while on duty in connection with the "Progressive Military Map of the United States." (Dec. 8, D. Cal.)

23D INFANTRY.—COL. P. READE.

Capt. Richard C. Croxton, 23d Inf., is relieved from treat-

ment in the hospital at Fort Slocum, N.Y., and will return to his proper station. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

Second Lieut. Henry H. Hall, 23d Inf., having had his resignation as an officer in the Army accepted, to take effect April 1, 1907, was on Dec. 20 relieved as battalion Q.M. and C.S., and 2d Lieut. Wilber A. Blain is appointed in his stead.

24TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. P. BORDEN.

Capt. William B. Cochran, 24th Inf., to Camp Downes, Leyte, for duty with his company. (Nov. 7, D.V.)

First Lieut. William H. Patterson, 24th Inf., returned to duty from sick in Division Hospital, Manila, to his station. (Nov. 1, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. W. H. Patterson, battalion adjutant, 24th Inf., having been returned to duty from sick in Division Hospital, will return by first available transportation to his station. (Phil. D., Nov. 1.)

26TH INFANTRY.—COL. G. L. BROWN.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Deas Archer, 26th Inf., is extended ten days. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

30TH INFANTRY.—COL. E. B. PRATT.

Leave for one month, for reason of imperative necessity, is granted 2d Lieut. Bloxham Ward, 30th Inf., Fort Crook. (Dec. 5, D. Mo.)

PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Second Lieut. George H. Wright, P.S., from sick in Division Hospital, Manila, to his station. (Oct. 31, Phil. D.)

First Lieut. Joseph Rodgers, P.S., will proceed to Manila, P.I., for observation and treatment. (Oct. 30, D. Mind.)

Second Lieut. Alfred Ballin, P.S., will proceed to Burauen, Leyte, for duty with the 6th Co., P.S., to which company he is attached. (Oct. 23, D.V.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Herman Hering, P.S., to take effect upon the expiration of his present sick leave. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Herman Hering, P.S., is relieved from further treatment at the General Hospital at the Presidio of San Francisco. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

First Lieut. Howard White, P.S., is transferred from the 24th Company to the unassigned list, and will proceed to Tagabiran, Samar, for appointment as adjutant of 8th Batt. (Nov. 1, Phil. D.)

The following assignments to duty and changes of station of officers of the P.S. are ordered: 1st Lieut. Edward L. Baker, jr., unassigned (promoted from second lieutenant with rank from Sept. 10, 1906), is attached to the 33d Co., for duty. 1st Lieut. Crispulo Patayo (promoted from second lieutenant with rank from Sept. 25, 1906), is assigned to the 18th Co. 2d Lieut. Fred E. Odley (appointed from first sergeant, Co. G, 16th Inf.), is assigned to the 13th Co. 2d Lieut. William P. Barritt, unassigned (appointed from private, Co. M, 16th Inf.), is attached to the 5th Co. (Oct. 22, W.D.)

EXAMINATIONS FOR PROMOTION.

The following named officers will report to Major Henry Kirby, 18th Inf., president of the examining board at Fort Leavenworth, for examination to determine their fitness for promotion: 1st Lieut. Ephraim G. Peyton, 18th Inf.; Earle W. Tanner, 4th Inf.; William L. Reed, 11th Inf.; James D. Reams, 25th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edward J. Bloom, 4th Inf. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

BOARDS OF OFFICERS.

A board of officers to consist of Major Aaron H. Appel, surg.; Major George Bell, jr., 1st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Paul L. Freeman, asst. surg., is ordered to convene at Camp Connel, Samar, Nov. 7, 1906, to report upon the fitness of Contract Surg. Stephen M. Long for performing the duties of his position, both in garrison and in the field. (Nov. 3, D.V.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at Camp Jossman, Guimaras, Oct. 29, 1906, to report upon the qualifications of Batt. Sergt. Major Ernest W. Redcke, 8th Inf., for the position of promotion: 1st Lieut. Sargent, U.S.A. Detail for the board: Capt. Frederic H. Sargent, 8th Inf.; Traber Norman, 8th Inf., and Houston V. Evans, 8th Inf. (Oct. 24, D.V.)

An Army retiring board is appointed to meet at Atlanta, Ga., from time to time for the examination of officers. Detail for the board: Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, Lieut. Col. William W. Gray, deputy surgeon general; Lieut. Col. Frederick G. Hodgson, deputy quartermaster general; Major Frank B. McCoy, 17th Inf.; Capt. William H. Moncrief, asst. surg.; 1st Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly, A.C., aide-de-camp, recorder. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

A board of officers is appointed to meet at the Presidio of San Francisco for the examination of officers for promotion. Detail for the board: Lieut. Col. George H. Torney, deputy surgeon general; Lieut. Col. George F. Cooke, 22d Inf.; Major Jacob F. Kreps, 22d Inf.; Capt. James M. Kennedy, asst. surg.; Capt. Orrin R. Wolfe, 22d Inf. (Dec. 15, W.D.)

A board of officers to consist of Capt. Paul A. Wolf, 4th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, 4th Inf., and 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Lane, 4th Inf., is appointed to meet at Fort Thomas, Ky., Dec. 21, 1906, for the examination of Mr. Lawrence W. Callaghan, of No. 1626 King street, New Albany, Ind., formerly of the 40th New York Infantry and 28th Pennsylvania Infantry, for appointment as superintendent of a national cemetery. (Dec. 14, D. Lakes.)

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Capt. John A. Payne, retired, at his own request is relieved from duty on recruiting service at Portland, Ore., and will proceed to his home. (Dec. 18, W.D.)

RETIREMENT OF ENLISTED MEN.

Sergt. William J. Faulkner, Military Academy Detachment of Engineers, West Point, N.Y., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 13, W.D.)

First Sergt. Charles N. Viele, Co. G, 14th Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

First Sergt. William McKenna, Co. G, 22d Inf., upon the receipt of this order will be placed upon the retired list. (Dec. 14, W.D.)

RESIGNATIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Capt. R. M. Kirby-Smith, asst. surg., resigned Dec. 17.

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers are made at the request of the officers concerned, to take effect this date: Major Even Swift, Gen. Staff, from the 12th Cav., to the 4th Cav. Major Thomas B. Dugan from the 4th Cav., to the 12th Cav. Upon the expiration of his present leave Major Dugan will join the regiment to which he is transferred. (Dec. 19, W.D.)

ARMY TRANSPORTS AND CABLESHIPS.

BUFORD—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 22.

INGALLS—At Newport News, Va.

DIX—Sailed from Seattle Dec. 13 for Manila.

KILPATRICK—Arrived at Newport News, Va., Dec. 10.

LOGAN—Sailed from Manila Dec. 15 for San Francisco.

McCLELLAN—At Manila. To sail for New York when repaired.

MEADE—Newport News, Va.

SEWARD—At Manila.

SHERIDAN—Arrived at San Francisco Nov. 22.

SHERMAN—Sailed from Honolulu Dec. 19 for San Francisco.

SUMNER—Arrived at Havana, Cuba, Dec. 19.

THOMAS—Sailed from San Francisco Dec. 5 for Manila.

WRIGHT—At Manila, P.I.

WARREN—At San Francisco, Cal.

BURNSIDE—En route to Seattle, Wash.

LISCUM—1st Lieut. J. F. Butler, Signal Corps. At Manila.

DATES SET FOR SAILING OF TRANSPORTS.

Sailing from San Francisco Sailing from Manila.

SHERMAN Jan. 5 LOGAN Dec. 15

LOGAN Feb. 5 THOMAS (or BUFORD) Jan. 15

THOMAS (or BUFORD) March 5 SHERMAN Feb. 15

SHERMAN April 5 LOGAN March 15

LOGAN May 5 THOMAS (or BUFORD) April 15

THOMAS (or BUFORD) June 5 SHERMAN May 15

LOGAN June 15

ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 17, 1906.

Promotion in the Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett to be a commander in the Navy from Nov. 2, 1906, vice Merts, promoted.

Promotion in the Marine Corps.

Second Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Nov. 29, 1906, vice McClankey, retired. Nominations received by the Senate Dec. 18, 1906.

Promotions in the Porto Rico Regiment.

To be captains.—1st Lieut. William S. Woodruff, Porto Rico Prov. Regt., from Nov. 20, 1906, vice Field, appointed adjutant. 1st Lieut. Laurence Angel, from Nov. 20, 1906, vice Graham, appointed commissary.

ARMY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 17, 1906.

Promotions in the Army.

To be captain in Cavalry Arm.

First Lieut. James D. Tilford, 1st Cav., from Oct. 1, 1906. To be chaplain with rank of major in Artillery Corps. Capt. Patrick J. Hart, chaplain, Art. Corps, to be chaplain with the rank of major from Dec. 5, 1906.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 19, 1906.

Members of Mississippi River Commission.—Major James G. Warren, C.E., U.S.A., for appointment as member of the Mississippi River Commission. Lieut. Col. William T. Russell, C.E., U.S.A., for appointment as member of the Mississippi River Commission.

NAVY NOMINATIONS.

All the Navy nominations sent to the Senate Dec. 10, 11, and 13, which appeared in our issue of Dec. 15, Page 429, were confirmed on Dec. 13.

NAVY CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 18, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.

Midshipman Francis J. Cleary to be an ensign from Feb. 3, 1905, in accordance with the provisions of an Act of Congress approved June 30, 1906.

Assistant engineers with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) to be passed assistant engineers with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) on the retired list: Henry D. Sellman, Alexander H. Price, Joseph S. Greene, Daniel A. Sawyer, James W. Patterson, James G. Littig, William G. McEwan, William H. Platt and George C. Drinen. Col. Robert L. Meade, of the Marine Corps, to be a brigadier general on the retired list from June 29, 1906.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Dec. 19, 1906.

Promotions in the Navy.—Chaplain Frank B. Rose, retired, with the rank of captain, to be a chaplain on the retired list with the rank of rear admiral from June 29, 1906.

Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett to be a commander from Nov. 2, 1906.

Second Lieut. Benjamin S. Berry to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from Nov. 29, 1906.

ARMY FOOTBALL CHAMPIONS.

In a letter to the Brooklyn Eagle Lieut. Malcom P. Andruss, Art. Corps, superintendent of athletics, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., says:

As athletic officer, Fort Hamilton, N.Y., I wish to correct a statement appearing in your last issue to the effect that Fort Totten has won the Army football championship, defeating Fort Hamilton Thanksgiving day by a score of 32 to 0, and thus carrying away all honors. Fort Hamilton played throughout the season without having its goal line crossed, the last official game being played with Fort Hancock on Nov. 14.

At the beginning of the season I made arrangements with the several teams composing the Army League, to play a series of three games with each team, the third game to be played only in case of a tie. Early in the fall I played two games with Fort Totten, winning the first by a score of 5 to 4, the second game resulting in no score for either side. This finished the series with Fort Totten.

Late in the season Fort Hancock decided to put a team in the field and the first game with them proved a victory for Fort Hamilton, score 3 to 0. This is the last game my team played, and I was prevented from giving Hancock a return game on account of trouble arising among the members of my team, making it necessary to disband the team.

Later on, one of my men came to me and asked if there would be any objection to his getting a team together and playing Fort Totten on some inclosed field, where admission could be charged, this for certain financial reasons. I told this man that there would be no objection as far as I was concerned, as the season was over and that the game could be an unofficial one. The game referred to was played and resulted in a score of 0-0. As for the game played on Thanksgiving day I know nothing concerning it, as it was unofficial, and from what I can learn was gotten up and participated in by only a few members of the regular team.

In closing I wish to state that Fort Hamilton had one of the strongest football teams this season that has ever been turned out in this harbor, and the title to the Army championship was never for a moment in danger. Last year's football and baseball honors were carried off by Fort Hamilton also.

The standing of the teams composing the Army League this year is as follows: First, Fort Hamilton; second, Fort Wadsworth; third, Fort Totten; fourth, Fort Hancock; fifth, Fort Slocum, and sixth, Fort Schuyler.

FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Dec. 19, 1906.

The ball given Friday night by the student officers of the class of 1907 in honor of Lieut. Col. G. F. E. Harrison and the officers of this post was a brilliant function. The spacious ball room of the Chamberlin was hung in flags and red, white and blue lights. The post band furnished the music and a short program was rendered before dancing began. A very good arrangement, allowing time for the people to assemble and introductions to be made. Among those receiving were Col. and Mrs. George F. E. Harrison, Mrs. John Stephens, Mrs. Augustine McIntyre, Mrs. George T. Perkins, Mrs. Willis B. Vance, Mrs. Charles O. Zellers and Mrs. William H. Tobin. Many Navy people were present and the combination of the full dress uniforms was very effective. Delicious refreshments were served at twelve and dancing continued until two.

Saturday afternoon all the post was invited aboard the U.S.S. Tennessee to witness the presentation of the silver service from the State of Tennessee. Brig. Gen. John P. Story spent Saturday and Sunday among old friends at the post. Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Platt left Friday for Charleston, S.C. Capt. and Mrs. Isaac N. Lewis entertained Saturday evening for Col. and Mrs. Harrison, and Lieut. and Mrs. Houston Eldredge.

Miss Edson, who has been the guest of Capt. and Mrs. Herman W. Schull, left Tuesday night for her home, in Washington. Miss Booker returned Tuesday to be the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Richard O. Marshall during the winter. Mrs. George F. Adams spent several days of last week in New York.

Monday night Mr. and Mrs. George F. Adams gave a beautiful dinner of eighteen at the Chamberlin. The table was decorated in ferns and many candles. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. Harrison, Major and Mrs. Frederick S. Strong, Capt. and Mrs. William P. Pence, Capt. and Mrs. Charles E. Kilbourne and Lieut. and Mrs. Houston Eldredge. Mrs. Samuel G. Shurtle was hostess at a very charming luncheon on Thursday of last week, when Mrs. Thomas D. Whistler was the honor guest. Lieut. and Mrs. Shurtle also entertained at dinner last week for Col. and Mrs. Harrison and Lieut. and Mrs. Houston Eldredge. Col. and Mrs. Harrison entertained at dinner this week for Capt. and Mrs. John D. Barrette.

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Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff of the Army, now in command of the American military forces in Cuba, in a letter written by him recently to Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Acting Chief of Staff, testifies to the excellent work done by the Quartermaster's Department of the Army in sending the military expedition to Cuba. General Bell said: "Every one seems to have been delighted with the smoothness of this movement down here, and I think it is a sufficient reward to us, who so carefully worked out the details of the plan, to see our work recognized as of value. Carefully as the plans may have been prepared, however, they would have entirely failed had it not been for the hearty and most intelligent co-operation of the Quartermaster General and his assistants. As far as I can learn, not the slightest hitch has occurred beyond the slight delay in the arrival of some of the transports at Newport News, but the plans were so carefully made there for housing and caring for the troops and getting them aboard the transports that there has been no congestion of any kind. This is enlightening after the experience of Tampa in 1898 and shows what can be done by giving timely consideration of the needs of the Government when such a movement as this is in contemplation."

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1906.

PROSPECTIVE PROMOTIONS TO GENERAL.

Officers of the Army will be greatly interested in the appointments which will be made during the year 1907 to fill the vacancies which will be caused then by the retirement for age of Major Gens. Jesse M. Lee and James F. Wade, and Brig. Gens. Stephen P. Jocelyn, William T. Duggan, John W. Bubb, Constant Williams and William S. McCaskey. While it is yet too early to make positive statements regarding the officers who will be appointed to fill all of these vacancies, it is possible for us to give the Army certain definite information as to the policy to be followed by the War Department in selecting officers to be promoted to be brigadier generals. In the first place we are able to state upon excellent authority that the first vacancy which will be created in the grade of major general as a result of the retirement on Jan. 2 of Major General Lee, will be filled by the promotion of Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff. The next vacancy in the Major General's grade which will be created on April 14 by the retirement of Gen. James F. Wade, will probably be given to Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, who will himself retire for age on Oct. 2, 1907, when it is the present intention to promote Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint. General Wint, as has been announced, will succeed General Bell in command of the "Army of Pacification in Cuba," on Jan. 1. General Bell himself has urgently recommended that Brigadier General McCaskey be made a major general before his statutory retirement and that then General Wint be promoted.

If this plan with regard to the making of major generals in 1907 is followed—as it very probably will be—the President will have seven vacancies in the grade of brigadier general to fill during the year. So far as possible, consistent with the policy of the President and the Secretary of War to select for appointment as brigadier generals only such officers as have several years to serve and are professionally and physically efficient, it is the intention to fill these vacancies by selecting senior colonels of Artillery, Infantry and Cavalry. The fact that at the present time the Artillery Corps is only represented among the general officers by one officer, Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, makes it practically certain that at least one of the seven vacancies will be filled by the appointment of an Artillery officer. The officer who will be selected is Col. R. D. Potts, Art. Corps, who is now stationed in Washington as Chief of the Military Information Division of the General Staff.

Six of the general officers who will retire for age during 1907—Lee, McCaskey, Williams, Bubb, Jocelyn and Duggan—were Infantry officers when promoted. It is therefore likely that a majority of the new brigadier generals will be selected from the Infantry arm of the Service. It is impossible to state what colonels of Infantry will be promoted, but that some of them will be, is a certainty. It is also true that the Cavalry arm of the Service will get one or two of the vacancies which will occur in the grade of brigadier general.

The Secretary of War informs us that in making selections for filling the vacancies in the grade of brigadier general two classes of officers will be considered: the senior colonels of the Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery and, a few especially distinguished officers of rank lower than colonel who, it is well understood, would make particularly good general officers. As it is the plan eventually to have a brigadier general permanently in command of the Military Academy at West Point, it is freely predicted in military circles that before the end of the year 1907 Col. Hugh L. Scott, 14th Cav., who is at present Superintendent of the Military Academy, will be made a brigadier general. Another officer who is under favorable consideration for this promotion is Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon, 19th Inf. (General Staff), who is on duty as Chief of Staff in Cuba, but whose permanent duty is Chief of the Third Division of the General Staff. Among the younger officers, or rather among the officers of rank lower than colonel, Major Scott (who holds the rank of colonel only while on duty as Superin-

tendent of the Military Academy) and Lieutenant Colonel Wotherspoon, stand the best chance of being made brigadier generals. The only officer in the Staff who is mentioned as a probable candidate for promotion to the grade of brigadier general is Col. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General's Department.

CHANCES OF SERVICE BILLS IN CONGRESS.

The Artillery Reorganization bill, in which the War Department is so intensely interested, will certainly pass the Senate this session and its chances for passing the House as well are excellent. Representative Hull, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, who has hitherto been lukewarm in his support of the bill and has not hesitated to say that he was not convinced of the necessity for a separation for the Coast and Field Artillery, is now strong in his support of the measure and will favor that section of the bill which provides for the separation of the Field and Coast Artillery.

"We will not take up the Artillery bill for consideration," said Representative Hull this week to our representative, "until we have disposed of the annual Army Appropriation bill. There is every indication that the Artillery bill will pass the Senate without further serious opposition and it will then be taken up by our committee. I am strongly in favor of this bill and believe that it is a measure which should be enacted into law during the present session of Congress. While I have not been absolutely convinced of the necessity for the separation of the Coast and Field Artillery, all of the Artillery officers with whom I have talked and who should certainly know more about the matter than I do, say that such a separation is most essential and I am therefore not going to make any objection to that feature of the bill."

When Representative Hull was asked what chance, if any, the other special Army bills had of passing Congress this session, he unhesitatingly declared that none of them would be enacted into law. In fact, there is not even any intention on the part of the House Committee on Military Affairs to give these special measures, which were recommended by the War Department at the beginning of the last session, any consideration. This means that the so-called "Elimination bill" will not be acted upon. It does not mean, however, that the bill for the reorganization of the Army Medical Corps will not pass this session, for that bill has already received a favorable report from the House Committee on Military Affairs and Speaker Cannon has promised to let it pass before adjournment.

At a meeting of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs held on Dec. 20, it was agreed by all the members of the committee strongly to stand by the Artillery Reorganization bill, which was so bitterly attacked in a general way in the Senate this week by Senator Hale. Every member of the committee is favorable to the measure, and it will probably pass the Senate without further serious opposition.

There will be no legislation during the present session of Congress favorable to the commissioned personnel of the Navy. Notwithstanding the recommendations made to Congress by the President in his special message, and by the Secretary of the Navy in his annual report and in a letter to the Naval Committee, that the so-called "New Personnel bill" be passed, there is no intention on the part of either the House or Senate Naval Committee to give the measure, at this session, any serious consideration. Representative Foss, of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, does not believe that sufficient time exists for this bill to receive proper consideration before adjournment, and Senator Hale, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, has emphatically stated that there will be no personnel legislation this session. The way has been laid open, however, for this legislation and the matter will unquestionably receive the serious consideration of Congress next year. This was practically all that was hoped for the matter by even the most sanguine.

The New York Sun raises a question about the value of military and naval attachés, saying: "It is a well known fact that any diplomatic representative at Washington, London, Paris, Berlin, Rome or other capital has only to ask for any official information which the government in question is willing to impart and this information will be promptly furnished, no matter what the agency of the requisition. Reports, indeed, are prepared for the express purpose of meeting such requests and would be delivered to any qualified applicant. If the United States had no army or navy attaché at a single foreign court or capital, the documents which we have a right to ask for and the government concerned is disposed to furnish would still be as easily accessible through ordinary diplomatic processes as though they were called for by a whole bunch of blazing brigadiers and admirals. * * * We do not follow the extremists in asserting that military and naval attachés are either superfluous accessories or plain spies, but we should be very grateful to the person who could explain to us their legitimate and honest usefulness." This argument, if it is sound, involves the abolition of our whole system of diplomatic representation abroad for which some contend. To ask for what we desire involves the necessity of first ascertaining what information is in existence that would be of use to us, and it would seem that investigation by trained observers on the spot would be the surest way of obtaining this knowledge. And how are we to acquire the information as to warlike inventions in process of development abroad? An attaché can observe and report upon them where not even a knowl-

edge of their existence could be obtained direct from foreign governments. He can learn much of value to us by private inquiry and by visiting foreign armories, arsenals, shipyards and manufacturing establishments where military or naval appliances are constructed. This, of course, assumes that a proper selection is to be made of attachés who have some idea of machinery and are not ashamed to soil their hands by coming in contact with it. The reports of military and naval attachés who observed for us the war in Manchuria, now in course of publication, show how valuable their services can be made. The accusations that military or naval attachés of foreign legations are professional spies without legitimate or honest usefulness arises from the mis-use, and not the use, of their positions upon the part of an exceptional few who may have perverted their official position by attempts at bribery or by attempting surreptitiously to obtain professional information.

President Roosevelt transmitted to both houses of Congress on Dec. 17 a special message describing conditions in the Panama Canal Zone as he saw them on his recent visit to the Isthmus. The message is highly optimistic. The President is specially gratified with the sanitary work performed by Col. William C. Gorgas, Med. Dept., U.S.A., Chief Sanitary Officer of the Canal Zone, who is soon to be made a full member of the Canal Commission. The large hospitals at Ancon and Colon are described as excellent examples of what tropical hospitals should be, general health conditions throughout the canal territory are remarkably good—much better, in fact, than in most sections of the United States—the police service is efficient, the food supplied to employees is first class, the quarters are clean, spacious and comfortable, and the work of construction is progressing satisfactorily. Of the 19,000 or 20,000 day laborers now at work a few hundred are Spaniards, who do twice as much work as the West Indian negroes. A few are Italians, more of whom would be employed if the Government could compete with labor prices in the United States. It will probably be necessary to employ Chinese. The President says in part: "The police force of the Canal Zone numbers over 200 men, under Captain Shanton. About one-fifth of the men are white and the others black. In different places I questioned some twenty or thirty of these men, taking them at random. They were a fine set, physically and in discipline. With one exception all the white men I questioned had served in the American Army, usually in the Philippines, and belonged to the best type of American soldier. Without exception the black policemen whom I questioned had served either in the British army or in the Jamaica or Barbados police. * * * A badge is to be given to every American citizen who for a specified time has taken part in this work; for participation in it will hereafter be held to reflect honor upon the man participating just as it reflects honor upon a soldier to have belonged to a mighty army in a great war for righteousness. Our fellow-countrymen on the Isthmus are working for our interest and for the national renown in the same spirit and with the same efficiency that the men of the Army and Navy work in time of war. It behooves us in our turn to do all we can to hold up their hands and to aid them in every way to bring their great work to a triumphant conclusion."

In compliance with the Senate resolution directing the Secretary of War to furnish the Senate with copies of all official letters, telegrams, reports, orders, etc., relating to the discharge of the enlisted men of Companies B, C and D, 25th Infantry, the Secretary has submitted to the President a compilation of correspondence which makes a volume of more than 400 pages, and this has been transmitted to the Senate with a special message from the President, the salient features of which appear in this issue of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL. Much of the correspondence presented by the Secretary of War has already been published, but his report includes a memorandum from the Judge Advocate General of the Army setting forth the grounds upon which the President has ordered the trial by court-martial of Major Charles W. Penrose and Capt. Edgar A. Macklin, of the accused battalion. The Judge Advocate General maintains that so far as the evidence shows the officers named did not take sufficient pains to ascertain the state of feeling in Brownsville and that they did not make adequate preparations to guard against violence. The Judge Advocate General also holds that inasmuch as the practice of retaining a portion of the pay of enlisted men was discontinued in 1898, except on account of the Soldiers' Home, no money stood to the members of the discharged companies when they left the Service. He holds further that if an enlisted man is discharged for any cause before the completion of thirty years' service his right to retire has not accrued, but that if he has served twenty years and has subsequently been discharged without honor his right to enter the Soldiers' Home cannot be denied. It is also stated that a man discharged without honor cannot reenlist and that the record of such a discharge, while not depriving him of the right to hold office under the National Government, would tend to reduce his chances of appointment.

Col. Sir Howard Vincent, of the British army, who is held in special esteem in the United States, in the course of a recent address in the House of Commons, took occasion to deplore the lack of effort to foster the spirit of patriotism among the young of the United Kingdom. He pointed out that in the United States and France every child is taught to respect the flag of his country by the

raising of the national colors over school houses; that the children are also taught to sing patriotic songs and that audiences of adults rise and remain standing when the national anthem is sung. In conclusion Sir Howard inquired whether the Education Bill then pending in Parliament could not be so amended as to provide ways and means for the inculcation of patriotism among the school population of the United Kingdom. The reply to this inquiry, delivered by the President of the Board of Education to the accompaniment of vigorous cheers from his party associates, was remarkable. In a bantering tone he remarked that the United States and France were the best judges of what was desirable for their respective countries. He did not think the patriotism of England and Wales needed to be manufactured or promoted by the compulsory imposition of any particular ritual in connection with flag-waving. Any such plan was within the competency of any local authority. He was not prepared to suggest that an obligation should be placed on them in this respect by special legislation. Commenting on this extraordinary utterance, the Military Mail of London pertinently remarks: "A reply of this sort can do a lot of harm. Devotion to the national flag was the greatest asset Japan had in the late war, and as sure as the sun is in the heavens, the less respect the Union Jack receives, the lower the place the British Empire will occupy amongst the nations of the world."

There is much speculation at the Navy Department as to what officer shall be chosen to succeed Capt. W. P. Potter as Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, when he assumes command of the new battleship Vermont. It has been intimated that when Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson becomes Chief of the Bureau of Navigation next spring, he will bring with him as assistant chief of that bureau Comdr. Charles J. Badger, who was this week relieved from the command of the cruiser Chicago and placed on waiting orders. Commander Badger was one of Admiral Brownson's principal assistants when the latter was Superintendent of the Naval Academy. Captain Potter will probably not assume command of the Vermont until next March, when many changes are scheduled to take place in the commissioned personnel on duty in the Bureau of Navigation. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle has been relieved of the command of the Philadelphia and placed in command of the Chicago. Comdr. Frank A. Wilner, who was inspector of the First Lighthouse District, has been ordered to duty as captain of the League Island (Pa.) Navy Yard, to relieve Capt. Lewis C. Heilner, who has been placed in command of the battleship Ohio.

The Manila American has made an attempt to start a scandal at the expense of General Pershing, but its statements, which have been republished in this country, are indignantly denied by Gen. George W. Davis and General Kobbé, on whose staffs he served there, and by other officers who served with him at that post. No specific charges have ever been before the War Department, but several anonymous letters were received about the time his promotion was under consideration, and the inquiry among the officers who served with Pershing at Zamboanga brought such complete denials and such warm commendations of Pershing's conduct there that Secretary Taft was satisfied that the allegations were groundless. The charges were before the Military Committee at the time of General Pershing's information, but they were so completely reported that they were ignored. Capt. Thos. Swobe, U.S.A., referred to by the American as knowing all about the case, denounces its charges as "vile slander" and utterly without foundation.

The Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department has under consideration the selection of two additional rear admirals to command divisions of the Atlantic Fleet, which is to be reorganized next month in accordance with the statement made by Rear Admiral Converse in his annual report. It is understood that the Navy Department has practically decided that Rear Admiral Charles M. Thomas, at present superintendent of the naval training system, will command one of the divisions of the Atlantic Fleet. It is probable that Capt. Albert C. Dillingham, who is now in command of the receiving ship Franklin at the Norfolk Navy Yard, will be assigned to duty to succeed Admiral Thomas as superintendent of the naval training system, and if this plan is carried out Capt. John P. Merrill, president of the Naval War College at Newport, R.I., will become commandant of the Second Naval District, with Newport as his headquarters.

The untrustworthiness of reports concerning the Army which come in press despatches from the Philippines is again shown in a cablegram published in a morning journal and quoted in these columns on Sept. 15, to the effect that a detachment of the 24th U.S. Infantry, while operating against pulajanes in the island of Leyte, had been taken by surprise in the night by the outlaws who rushed their outposts, and that the troops were badly cut up in the confusion that followed. It turns out that this whole story was purely fanciful. The War Department has no record of any such occurrence. Nothing of the sort happened. The report was merely the offspring of an overheated reportorial imagination. Moreover, it is a matter of common knowledge that the 24th Infantry is not of the kind that can be either surprised or rushed.

In 1890, according to the census report, there were in the United States 6,249,174 horses; in 1900, 13,537,524, and in 1906, 61,241,907.

THE FIFTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Bills before Congress and the Navy Personnel bill appear on page 464 of this issue.

A conference was held at the White House on the afternoon of Dec. 17 between the President, Attorney General Bonaparte, who relinquished the office of Secretary of the Navy on that date; Secretary Metcalf, the new head of the Navy Department, and Representative Foss, chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs. The object of the meeting was to talk over the naval program for this session of Congress. The President and the new Secretary are in favor of the most liberal expenditures for the expansion of the Navy.

The holiday recess of Congress will be from Dec. 20 to Jan. 3, nominally, but practically until Jan. 7. On Jan. 3 at noon the Vice President and the Speaker will call their respective houses to order. At their desks in each chamber will be a small number of legislators, and no one will be unkind enough to call attention to the fact that there is no quorum present. It is barely possible that some little business will be done, by unanimous consent, and then a member of each House will move adjournment, to meet again on Monday, Jan. 7. "On the 7th," the New York Tribune notes, "there will be a tremendous show of energy, but even then it is not intended to do much before Jan. 15. Then there will remain a little over six weeks of the session. The leaders will then call attention to that fact and to the further fact that there still remains thirteen big appropriation bills to be passed, all of which have right of way. The biennial legislative jam will have been produced and the leaders will be happy. Nothing which does not command their cordial approval can possibly get through, 'because of the lack of time,' while those things which they really want enacted will go through without much debate. And so when on March 4, and the gavel falls for the last time in this Congress, the leaders may be filled with 'infinite regret' because of the measures which have fallen by the wayside and because of the lack of time in which to carry into effect many of the President's recommendations, but everything in which they were really interested will have been placed safely on the statute books."

The Senate on Dec. 18 passed S. 5090, which provides that Capt. William N. Hughes, U.S.A., retired, detailed July 14, 1902, for duty at East Florida Seminary, Gainesville, Fla., shall be held and considered as having been detailed under the Act of Nov. 3, 1893.

The Senate on Dec. 18 considered without final action S. 3927, which relates to the veterinary service of the Army. Explaining the bill Senator Warren said: "Formerly veterinary surgeons were either taken from the enlisted force or the Department hired as many 'horse doctors,' as they were termed, as were necessary to supply the regiments of Cavalry and Artillery. That was found to be a poor policy, because the men hired for that purpose were not sufficiently educated and capable. A few years ago a law was enacted which provided that a certain number of the veterinary surgeons should have the pay and allowances of second lieutenants, and outside of that number a certain number of others should be employed at \$75 a month. That plan has been found to be inefficient, and is growing more and more so. To-day horses are high in price and hard to get. They should have good care or we lose a great deal of the money invested in them, because of the ravages of disease and death. There is a great demand for good veterinary surgeons. There is also a great demand for veterinarians with sufficient scientific education to enable them to act as inspectors in the Department of Agriculture. The pending bill proposes to take the old force now in Army service and discharge them all, except such as have been found satisfactory and efficient and have been in the Service fifteen years; these to be commissioned as first lieutenants without further examination, they having had fifteen years' service and been found satisfactory. Then so many of the other old employees as may pass the examination, physical, mental, and otherwise, may be admitted. To make up the balance of the force necessary, citizens of the United States, between the ages of 21 and 27, single, and graduates of veterinary colleges, may apply, and, upon passing the examination, receive commissions and all the pay and allowances of second lieutenants. But they do not have the rank. After ten years' satisfactory service these men receiving pay and allowances of second lieutenants may be promoted to the pay and allowances of first lieutenants, and they may also have at the end of their active service, when 64 years old, retirement as first lieutenants. That is really all there is to the bill."

Senator Hale asked whether the bill does not establish a new corps—a veterinary corps in the Army—and asked that it lie over to give time to examine it. Senator Lodge in reply said that some years ago he had opposed a bill which did create a veterinary corps, but that the present bill he had found on careful examination "establishes no corps and confers no rank." "It does not even squint at the establishment of a corps," added Mr. Warren. He went on to explain that at the present time a certain percentage of the veterinarians in the Army are commissioned as veterinarians, with the pay and allowances of second lieutenants; the balance are simply employed civilians. This bill proposes, instead of having part of them "hired men" and the other part second lieutenants, that they shall start with the pay and allowances of second lieutenants. A clause of the bill authorizing the President "to appoint and immediately retire" certain veterinarians will apply, Mr. Warren said, to only two men, one over seventy and the other sixty-seven years old. He gave notice that he intended to bring the bill up again soon and then hoped for its final passage.

The Senate on Dec. 19 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$12 to the widow of Capt. Robert C. Morgan, 10th U.S. Inf., War with Mexico; \$30 to the widow of Capt. Patrick W. Houlihan, 16th U.S. Inf.; \$50 to the widow of Brig. Gen. William P. Vose, U.S.A., retired; \$40 to Alfred A. Stocker, late a. a. surgeon, U.S.A.; \$12 to Neal O'Donnell Parks, late a. a. surgeon, U.S.A.; \$30 to William H. Anderson, late paymaster, U.S.N.; \$30 to the widow of Capt. Henry C. Morgan, 12th U.S. Inf.

The Senate on Dec. 19 passed H.J. Res. 196, relating to the construction of a bridge at Fort Snelling, Minn. Also S. 6729, which authorizes the President to appoint Webb C. Maglathlin a second assistant engineer in the U.S. Revenue Cutter Service upon the occurring of the first vacancy after the passage of this act in that grade, provided that he passes satisfactorily the physical examination required. Explaining the bill, Senator Lodge said: "This young man had gone through the usual training at school for the Revenue Marine Service; he passed all his examinations, and was just about to receive his appointment when Congress changed the age law, which put him just two months out of the age. It is thought by the Department to be a very hard case indeed, he having

passed all his examinations, after having been prepared at school; and it can only be cured by an act of Congress."

The House on Dec. 15 passed bills granting the following monthly pensions: \$8 to the widow of Lieut. John L. Gifford, U.S.N.; and \$12 to the widow of Asst. Surg. John Thomson Mason, U.S.N., War with Mexico.

The House Committee on Naval Affairs on Dec. 18 reported without amendment H.R. 17785, waiving the age limit for admission to the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy in the case of W. W. Pierce.

If the recommendation of the Secretary of War is accepted the Army Appropriation bill will provide that leaves to officers in the Philippines other than those to return to the United States given to officers sailing from Manila, shall date from their departure from Manila and their arrival there on their return. In calling the attention of the committee to this matter the Secretary stated that officers while serving in the Philippines should be encouraged to travel in foreign countries and that the proposed legislation will relieve the officer "from having his leave period charged with the time spent in coming to and returning from Manila, similar to the provision in the Army Appropriation act, approved March 2, 1901, that leaves of absence granted to officers without the limits of the United States for the purpose of returning thereto shall be regarded as taking effect on dates of reaching the United States and as terminating on dates of departure therefrom in returning to their commands."

Retired enlisted men of the Army will be much interested to learn that the Secretary of War has personally written a letter to Chairman Hull, of the House Committee on Military Affairs, recommending favorable action by that committee and by the House of Representatives to the bill allowing commutation of quarters and fuel to enlisted men on the retired list. This bill, S. 3638, passed the Senate last session and is now before the House Committee on Military Affairs. In his letter of recent date to Chairman Hull the Secretary of War said: "Referring to S. 3638, 59th Congress, 1st Session, which has already passed the Senate, I have the honor to recommend favorable action thereon by your committee. So far as concerns the Army the bill makes the following changes in existing laws: 1. It allows enlisted men to count service in the Navy in time of peace for purposes of retirement; and, 2. It authorizes for retired enlisted men an allowance of \$6.25 per month in lieu of quarters, fuel, and light furnished men on the active list. The measure offers additional inducements for good men to enlist and continue in the Service, and recognizes the fact that the increased cost of living affects retired enlisted men as well as other classes of citizens."

DEBATE ON THE ARTILLERY BILL.

When Artillery bill S. 3923 came up in the Senate Dec. 18 it was laid over on motion of Mr. Spooner because it was a long bill and would elicit debate. Mr. Warren, chairman of the Military Committee, urged the importance of the bill, arguing that it was useless to spend money on fortifications if we were not to have men to defend them.

Mr. Hale: "The Senator ought to remember that we have no enemies."

Mr. Warren: "That is true. So far as we know, we have no enemies. But I want to suggest this: If we have no enemies and are not to have any guns or emplacements, why do we appropriate in the regular fortifications bill from six to fifteen million dollars every year for fortifications? That is a nut I want the Senate to take into consideration, and crack it if it can."

Mr. Hale: "Mr. President, there is a good deal of force in what the Senator from Wyoming says. Congress has been treated for years to the proposition, first, that it is no use to have an army unless you have guns and fortifications, and when we appropriate liberally for fortifications and guns, then the Army turns about and says: 'What is the use of having guns and fortifications unless you have men,' and we travel on with military expenditures in that way. There is a constant pressure on the part of the Army to aggrandize itself, first for men, then for guns, and then guns and then men, and there is no end to it. I do not say that this bill has not some good features, but in time it will be realized by the Senate and by Congress that the Army, the military establishments, that side of the Government, are constantly engaged in putting forth propositions for increase, first one corps, then another corps."

Mr. Warren interrupted to say that the appropriations for the Navy were increasing, while those for the Army are decreasing; yet the Navy were turning over to the Artillery torpedo and submarine work which they ought to do.

Mr. Hale: "Mr. President, the Senator from Wyoming is right. The disease is just as deep in the Navy as, and I am inclined to think deeper than, it is in the Army. I have been trying for years, and shall again this year, to keep down naval expenditures. The military establishments are alike. Each is seeking to aggrandize itself, and each sees nothing in the disposition of the revenues of the Government except to increase expenditures."

Mr. Warren called attention to the fact that the Army and Navy contributed in a large degree to the economies and industries of the nation outside of their regular duties of war. Mr. Scott told of his visit last summer to nine fortifications, where he found expensive guns greased over with vaseline or beeswax, and possibly are lying in the weeds. He said: "I hope that at some early day, if the Senate will not consider the bill to-day, it will take up and discuss this measure and finish it; and I now give notice that I shall vote against any bill or appropriation for fortifications or for guns unless we are to have men to care for property for which we have already spent money."

The Vice President: "The bill will lie over, retaining its place on the calendar."

DEBATE ON THE BROWNSVILLE AFFAIR.

In the Senate, Dec. 19, Mr. Foraker introduced a resolution which as finally modified reads thus:

Resolved, that if the Committee on Military Affairs deem it necessary, in connection with the consideration of the message of the President in response to resolutions Nos. 180 and 181, to take further testimony to establish all facts connected with the discharge of the members of Companies B, C, and D, 25th U.S. Infantry, that it be, and hereby is, authorized to send for persons and papers and administer oaths, and report thereon by bill or otherwise.

In a debate on this resolution which followed the next day, Senator Foraker stated that he would modify this resolution so as to direct the committee to take additional testimony instead of simply authorizing it to do so. The resolution will be called up immediately after the holi-

days. In the preliminary debate upon it Senator Foraker charged that President Roosevelt had misconceived his constitutional duties and had misconceived the testimony. He declared the President had misrepresented matters in his message to the Senate in stating that evidence existed when there was no record of such testimony, and he asserted that to dismiss these soldiers with the brand of murderer upon them was to "commit an atrocious crime." He pledged himself to produce evidence clearing the troops.

Of Major Blockson, who conducted the investigation in part, Mr. Foraker said that although he was from Ohio and a good officer he was more unfitted than any other officer in the Army from Ohio, for the reason that his father was an old-time copperhead Democrat, with a violent antipathy toward the negro—a prejudice which his son might naturally be expected to inherit. He referred also to the fact that General Garlington is a Southerner.

"I plant myself," said Senator Foraker, "squarely on the statement of the President that the reason for the dismissal of these men was the testimony of scores of eye witnesses by whose statements it was conclusively established that these men were guilty of this crime. I say, on the contrary, that the testimony was limited to eight witnesses, which is not sufficient of itself. The President may have other information given to him by these inspectors, but he has not sent it to us."

Outlining the facts of the raid as shown by affidavits favorable to the troops, Mr. Foraker said it was absurd to believe that fifteen or twenty men who had been off engaged in shooting up the town, trying to murder citizens, could rush back, get into camp, join their commands in the very presence of non-commissioned officers, and avoid being detected. If this was so, he declared, every commissioned officer in the command should be court-martialed and dismissed. He said: "I believe the President has been imposed upon, but I believe he is big enough and just enough to undo what I believe to be an unjust act."

Senator Lodge, after asserting his desire to learn the facts and to punish the men, if guilty, declared the 25th Infantry had a long, bad record. Reading from the official report he showed that its members had shot up the town of Sturgis, S.D., in 1885; had repeated the performance in a town in Nebraska in 1890; had shot a policeman and bombarded a jail in El Paso in 1900, had become involved in a deadly brawl in Niobrara, had shot up the town of Valentine, Neb., in 1904, and, finally, had engaged in the Brownsville affair.

Senator Scott said: "I know of a retired officer of this regiment, who will vouch for its men as being as reliable as any men in the country. Had it not been for the 10th Regiment of Negro Cavalry in Cuba during the Spanish-American War, we might not have had in the White House that gallant soldier, the 'square deal' President of to-day. As I understand the Spanish-American War, had it not been for that negro regiment the Rough Riders would have been destroyed."

THE KOEHLER COURT-MARTIAL.

The latest mail advices from the Philippines bring a report of the trial by G.C.M. of Capt. Lewis M. Koehler, 4th Cav., which began at Zamboanga, Mindanao, P.I., Nov. 1. The detail for the court was as follows: Brig. Gen. W. S. Edgerly, Col. Alfred C. Markley, 13th Inf.; Col. J. W. Duncan, 6th Inf.; Col. Walter S. Scott, 15th Inf.; Lieut. Col. A. Williams, 15th Inf.; Lieut. Col. Charles A. Varnum, 4th Cav.; Lieut. Col. R. H. Wilson, 16th Inf.; Major J. B. Goe, 19th Inf.; Major James Lockett, 4th Cav.; Major W. T. May, 15th Inf.; Major O. Bundy, 6th Inf.; Major A. S. Rowan, 15th Inf., and Major G. W. Van Deusen, Art. Corps. Capt. F. E. Buchanan, Cavalry arm, acting judge advocate, presented the case for the Government.

On challenges from the accused, Colonel Duncan was relieved as he had been a witness for the prosecution; Lieutenant Colonel Williams, because he was a member of the previous court, and Colonel Varnum, because he had endorsed certain papers pertaining to the charges.

A sensation was caused in the trial by the prosecution reading a letter from General Wood, transmitting a cable despatch from the War Department, which stated that it was the desire of the Department to have the number of members of the court amount to thirteen; that, if through challenge or other causes the number should decrease, Washington be notified at once. An endorsement was read from General Wood, in which he stated that the division commander wished the desire of the War Department respected.

On objection Capt. E. F. McGlachlin, jr., Art. C., who was to act as assistant to the J.A., was required to withdraw, as he was to be a witness for the defense. Capt. W. F. Flynn, 8th Cav., acted as counsel for the accused.

In our issue of July 28 we gave an account of the difficulty which has resulted in this trial. When Major H. L. Scott, 14th Cav., was Governor of the district of Sulu, Captain Koehler protested against his requirement that the officer of the day should report to his adjutant, a second lieutenant, as tending to humiliate an officer like himself, of higher rank and seventeen years longer service. In reply to his letter of protest, Major Scott stated that the requirement was for the convenience of officers who might otherwise have to wait, as his duties as Governor interfered with those of post commander. He further stated, if Captain Koehler objected to reporting to the adjutant he could report to the commanding officer in person, wherever the latter should be found within the limits of the walled city. Captain Koehler then appealed to the department commander through military channels, against this and other actions to which he objected, and Major Scott, in his endorsement in forwarding the complaint stated that "Captain Koehler could be admonished from this office, but knowing his character and reputation I do not think he will be satisfied until he finds that he will receive no countenance from higher authority."

Captain Koehler resented this in such terms as to subject him to a court-martial, which sentenced him to be reprimanded. Captain Koehler objected to this finding and the terms in which the reprimand was administered by Major General Wood and appealed to the War Department in a letter so severely reflecting upon his commanding officer that this second trial resulted, the War Department ordering the court. In his letter asking for a revision of his trial, Captain Koehler accused General Wood of injuring him "by unfair, unjust and illegal acts," practically denying him counsel, objecting for insufficient reasons to Capt. T. R. Rivers, whom he had selected. He further charged that General Wood's reprimand "shows prejudice, unfairness and a preconceived conviction that he was guilty"; that he was "at the mercy of a superior who would make use of every unfair advantage to harm me and to protect his own personal friend, Major Scott." He referred to various acts relative to his court-martial which he alleged "taken in con-

nection with the findings of the court can have but one object, namely, the unwarranted protection of Major Scott and the unfair and biased effort to do me all the injury possible." Aside from these criticisms upon his commanding officer, Captain Koehler's long letter consists of a statement of the reasons why his case should be reviewed by the Secretary of War, on the ground that he had "not been given a fair trial," but had "been made the victim of prejudice, bias and even malice."

The appeal for a re-opening of the case was denied by the Judge Advocate General of the Army, for the reason that as the sentence of the court had already been executed the matter was at an end. The Judge Advocate General also recommended the trial of Captain Koehler for criticizing his superior officer, making false statements and insubordination. The Secretary of War concurred in this recommendation and a general court-martial was appointed by orders from the War Department.

The charges were: Charge 1.—Behaving with disrespect towards his commanding officer, in violation of the 20th Article of War.

Charge 2.—Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War.

Charge 3.—Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline, in violation of the 62d Article of War.

The specifications contained extracts from the letter described above, "which statements were false, made without foundation, and with the intention of injuring the reputation of his superior officers. This at Malabang, Mindanao, P.I., on or about March 23, 1906."

The plea was not guilty of charges or specifications. Captain Koehler having charged that General Wood showed his prejudice in reviewing his case instead of leaving this to be done by General Buchanan, who was in temporary command, testimony was presented to show that General Buchanan had no opportunity to review.

Captain Koehler's letter to the War Department was admitted as evidence against the protest of the accused. A letter was verified, written by Captain Koehler, complaining of the conduct of Major Hugh L. Scott, in keeping him in the headquarters building during the entire tour as officer of the day.

Col. J. W. Duncan testified that he counseled Captain Koehler to withdraw his appeal. Capt. Benjamin Atkinson who had written to Koehler at the suggestion of Colonel Duncan, testified that he had wired Captain Rivers to induce Captain Koehler to withdraw his appeal. Captain Koehler resented the suggestion and turning on Rivers repudiated Duncan and Rivers.

The views of J. A. General Crowder on Captain Koehler were admitted in evidence against the protest of the accused, on the ground that it substituted in the court record preconceived opinions for sworn evidence thus virtually reviewing the case before the trial is completed.

A letter written by the editor of the Leavenworth Times (the brother-in-law of Captain Koehler) to President Roosevelt and alleging that the former trial had been unfairly conducted, was also admitted against protest.

The record of Captain Koehler's former trial was read.

The defense contended that the appeal was authorized by the regulations, that its language was proper and that it was not written by Captain Koehler, but by his counsel. Called for the defense, Major General Wood testified that Captain Koehler was personally unknown to him, but that he saw him once at an inspection. The witness then stated that he had known Major Scott since 1894. The Major, he said, had served as chief of staff in Cuba in 1900, and in 1903. Scott was present in Washington when he was ordered to the Philippines and accompanied him there. It was on his recommendation that Major Scott was assigned as Governor of Jolo and witness recommended him for promotion to a brigadier general six times within four years, and had repeatedly spoken to President Roosevelt as to the excellence of Major Scott's qualifications. The recommendation of Scott as a brigadier was always made, said the witness, through the regular channels. He was not more intimate with the major than with other officers.

He had not discussed Captain Koehler with Major Scott and his relations with the Major had nothing to do with his forcing action against Captain Koehler. He concurred with Colonel Duncan in his commendation of Captain Koehler's splendid service and gallantry at the Bud Dajo fight.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Varnum, 4th Cav., testified that the officers of the previous court of which he was a member did not consider the letter of appeal disrespectful.

Capt. Robert A. Brown, 4th Cav., testified that he suggested the appeal and wrote it at the request of Captain Koehler. It was shown to Colonel Varnum, and Captain Rivers, both of whom approved the subject of the appeal. He considered General Wood's action in the matter unfair and unjust, in that he did not allow the accused sufficient time to prepare his defense in the former trial and his approval of the findings and sentence was illegal for the reason that the court was illegal. He considered Captain Koehler's appeal as both fair and just to General Wood; that it was perfectly respectful as it should be, coming from a subordinate to a superior officer, for the reason that he saw to it that the language used therein was consistent with the facts; and further it was written for the necessary purpose of commanding the respectful attention of the Secretary of War.

Capt. Edward F. McClachlin, Field Art., the judge advocate who conducted the prosecution at the former trial, testified that Captain Koehler's case was prejudiced by the lack of proper counsel.

The defense in closing presented a letter from General Lee couched in words of the deepest admiration for Captain Koehler as a soldier and gentleman. General Lee bore testimony to Captain Koehler's worth from fifteen years close acquaintance. A signed statement by the accused was then put in. It recounts all the events, step by step, in connection with the appeal, and assumes all the responsibility for the language contained therein. After the final argument the court deliberated for one hour and at the end of that time arrived at its finding.

WAR DEPARTMENT DECISIONS.

1. Interpretation of Par. 286, Infantry Drill Regulations: This paragraph relates to forming into line from column of squads, and question arose whether the guides are posted so as to be opposite their proper flank of the company when the line is formed. It was decided in the affirmative.

2. Interpretation of A.R. 231: Question arose whether this paragraph requires unserviceable guidons to be condemned before making requisitions for new ones. It was decided in the negative.

3. Allowing credit for blue overcoats turned in: Request was received that men who had purchased overcoats from discharged men be permitted to turn them in and receive credit therefor. This was disapproved, such action not being authorized by existing orders, and the adoption of such a policy being considered inadvisable.

4. Descriptive card of public animals: Suggestion was received that a loose leaf system of descriptive cards

for public animals be adopted instead of the descriptive book now used. Model of card was also received, which, after some modification, was ordered adopted.

5. Gray horses as mounts: It appears that in the purchase of horses for Artillery use, the specifications provide that no white or gray horses will be accepted, as this color is too conspicuous. It was ordered that the same provision be hereafter applied in the purchase of horses for the Cavalry.

6. Expenditure of company fund as prizes for rifle firing: Question arose as to whether such expenditure is permissible under existing orders. It was decided in the negative.

7. Proper call to be sounded for the formation of the regiment: Existing regulations provide that "To the Color" or "To the Standard" be sounded as a signal to form the regiment. It was ordered that the Infantry Drill Regulations and the Cavalry Drill Regulations be amended so as to prescribe that the adjutant's call shall be used instead of "To the Color" or "To the Standard."

BUREAU OF STEAM ENGINEERING.

Engineer-in-Chief Rae, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, U.S.N., with the rank of rear admiral, in his annual report states that his expenditure for the year has been \$3,567,470.70, of which he has on hand \$437,529.30 to meet outstanding obligations. In addition to the usual routine work the Bureau has been occupied with the plans for the machinery of the battleships South Carolina and Michigan, the tugs Patapsco and Patuxent, seven 65-foot launches for Cavite, a ferry-boat for the Portsmouth Navy Yard and a lighter at Indian Head; also for new boilers for the Massachusetts and New York, the tugs Iwawa, Choctaw and Tecumseh and new boilers and condensers for the Bailey. Four types of machinery for 50-foot launches are building; the ones with steam turbines are near completion. The Bureau is designing a new type in eight sizes of standard evaporators and an improved type of engine for steam launches, and it is also studying the problem of turbines, probably the most important engineering problem of the day, and is experimenting with turbine machinery. It proposes to wait for the adoption of the turbine until it has been shown to be unquestionably the best system of propulsion for naval purposes. Five gasoline motors, of 10, 12, 25, 75 and 300 horsepower, have been installed and investigation has also been made along the line of the double acting gasoline motors now building by the Standard Motor Construction Company, in which the weight of machinery per horsepower has been considerably reduced.

The nature of the work done at the several navy yards is described in detail. A title to the site of the experiment station at Annapolis, Md., has been obtained and its foundations of the first building are nearly completed. An experimental boiler has been temporarily installed in one of the old buildings of the Naval Academy and the work of preparing for experimenting with turbine engines is under way. Perhaps when the experiments are completed the Cunard Company and the British Government will learn, when it is too late, that they have made a mistake. It is possible also that we may learn, when it is too late for us, that we have been over-cautious. This report says: "It is expected that the tests and experiments made with these turbines will afford considerable valuable data for use of the Bureau in connection with the designing of turbine installations for naval vessels. The operation of the turbines will also afford useful practical instruction to midshipmen and mechanics prior to the detail of the latter to ships fitted with such machinery."

There has been a considerable falling off in the total weight of material inspected and delay in inspection has been avoided by employing retired officers. A tabular statement of the machine data of United States naval vessels concludes the report.

BIDS FOR PROJECTILES.

The following is an extract from the schedule of proposals for furnishing armor piercing and target shell, which were opened in the Bureau of Ordnance of the Navy Department on Dec. 19:

Armor piercing shell—price per shell.				
	1000 6"	1000 7"	1000 8"	1000 12"
Firth-Sterling Steel Co....	\$25.00	\$45.00	\$62.50	\$190.00
Amer. & British Mfg. Co. (No bids).				
Bethlehem Steel Co.....	32.00	62.50	91.50	318.00
Midvale Steel Co.....	37.50	64.00	100.00	292.00

In each case the Firth-Sterling Steel Company offered the lowest price and shortest time for delivery.

Target shell—price per shell.				
	2000 5"	5000 6"	1000 7"	2000 12"
Firth-Sterling Steel Co. No bid	\$10.45	\$15.45	\$20.90	\$57.90
Amer. & British Mfg. Co. \$6.62	11.95	21.07	No bid	No bid
Bethlehem Steel Co.....	9.90	18.50	33.00	52.00
Midvale Steel Co.....	11.25	23.00	40.00	48.00

In each case, except that of the 5-inch target shell, the Firth-Sterling Steel Company, offered the lowest price and shortest time of delivery. In the case of the 5-inch target shell the American & British Manufacturing Company, of Bridgeport, Conn., offered the lowest price and shortest time for delivery.

COST OF ARMOR PLATE.

The Navy Department has submitted to Congress, as we stated last week, the full report of the Armor Board appointed last year to make a report as to the cost of the manufacture of armor plate. This report is of the utmost interest to officers of the Navy. The board considered the subject under the headings of "production cost" and "full cost." Some highly interesting and important data were collected by the board and published in its report. With regard to production cost the board considered those items which, in a general way, are considered to be without the control of the armor manufacturers. They are those items of cost incident to armor making that may be termed more or less fixed and necessary, no matter where or by whom the armor plate may be made. These fixed costs are, in detail, the price of all raw materials composing armor plate, and of all material consumed in its production; the cost of all labor necessary or incident to the conversion of this raw material into finished armor plate; the cost of the upkeep of the plant; and the current repairs necessary to its maintenance in proper workable order; the salaries paid the necessary superintendent forces, as distinguished from wages for labor, and the interest on the working capital involved.

The board reported that in order to obtain the full cost of armor plate to any private concern, there must be added to the production cost a proportion of the general administrative expenses of the whole works taxes and insur-

ance on the plant, and a host of general miscellaneous expenses that cannot readily be itemized. The board reports that changes in the processes of manufacture may require the installation of new equipment; or improved methods of production may make obsolete equipment maintained in current working order; so that the board regards it as proper that a further charge be added, making provision for such a general depreciation of the plant. This charge is to be distinct from the current wear and tear of plant provided for in the maintenance charge under production cost, which recognizes its possible total abandonment through a lack of any demand for armor or by reason of the discovery of some superior and radically different method of production.

The board assumed a plant of 6,000 tons annual capacity, valued at \$3,750,000, and allowed a working capital of \$750,000. The board estimated that the "production cost" for Class A armor was \$244.27; and the "full cost" per ton of armor plate for Class A armor was \$295.89. The production cost for Class B armor is \$221.76; and the full cost for Class B armor is \$273.38. The estimated "full cost" of armor includes only such actual charges against armor making as must be considered by any manufacturer in fixing a selling price that will provide for interest on any bonded indebtedness and a fair profit for the whole money invested.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The new battleship Connecticut, under command of Capt. William Swift, firing a salute of thirteen guns in honor of Admiral Coghlan, left the navy yard, New York, Dec. 15, on her maiden voyage. The Connecticut was bound for Hampton Roads, Va., to take part in the winter maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet. A large number of navy yard officials and employees thronged the Cob Dock and cheered the giant battleship as she swung out into the channel of the river. Rear Admirals Evans and Coghlan and Naval Constr. William J. Baxter and other officers were among those who watched the Connecticut depart. The keel of the Connecticut was laid March 10, 1903. The launching took place on Sept. 29, 1904, and she was placed in commission in September, 1906. She was built under the superintendence of Naval Constructor Baxter, assisted by Naval Constr. Richard H. Robinson. The officers of the Connecticut are: Captain, W. Swift; lieutenant commanders, W. B. Shoemaker and L. H. Chandler; lieutenants, S. P. Fullinwider, F. P. Baldwin, W. P. Cronan, H. E. Yarnell, B. A. Long, C. S. Freeman, R. E. Pope and G. L. Smith; midshipmen, R. E. Ingersoll, A. T. Church, R. B. Strassburger, Alex. Sharp, jr., R. C. Needham, G. L. Caskey, F. P. Holcomb and J. W. W. Cumming; surgeon, L. W. Curtis, P. A. surgeon, H. M. Telford; captain of marines, Newt H. Hall; paymaster E. T. Hoopes, assistant paymaster, H. E. Collins; paymaster's clerk, A. J. Barnum; warrant machinists, William H. Johnson, J. T. Biggs, Theodore Meyer and R. Iversen; chief carpenter, C. S. Taylor; chief boatswain, Henry Hudson; chief gunner, W. G. Moore; gunner, W. C. Bean.

The battleship Kansas on Dec. 14 completed her four-hour speed test off the coast of Maine, after which she went to Boston and anchored in President roads. The weather was fair, with a northerly wind and a moderate following sea. For nearly two hours the Kansas steamed down the coast. At 9:30 the blowers were started and the trial begun, the speed being kept up until 1:52. The vessel worked easily, and made 18 knots an hour with an average of 120,500 revolutions per minute. She was not pushed to her full capacity, but on part of the test she made 18,096 knots, with an average revolution of 121,318 per minute. On board were Capt. W. G. Randall, formerly commander of the steamship St. Paul, who acted as navigating officer; Pres. Decourcy May and other officials of the company which built the ship; Rear Admiral J. M. Hemphill, U.S.N., who represented the Government, and Comdr. I. S. K. Reeves, U.S.N., member of the Board of Inspection and Survey. The Kansas left Boston Dec. 15 on her 24-hour endurance test down the coast to the Delaware capes, where she will be taken to the yard of the shipbuilding company at Camden.

The Fish Commission steamer Albatross arrived at San Francisco, Cal., last week, with a large collection of fishes and birds for the Smithsonian Institution. Many new and rare varieties of fish were caught in the Okhotsk Sea and along the Siberian coast. The officers had the unusual experience of watching the birth of the new volcanic island at the extremity of the Aleutian group, which was called Metcalf Cone.

Silver services, the gifts of the States for which the ships were named, were presented the battleship Virginia at the Norfolk Navy Yard, and the armored cruiser Tennessee in Hampton Roads, on Dec. 15. The gift to the Virginia, a service purchased by the State Legislature at a cost of \$5,000, was presented by Governor Swanson in the presence of a large and distinguished party of State officials, including representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Colonial Dames and Daughters of the Confederacy. The gift to the Tennessee, a service costing \$6,000, was presented by Miss Cox, daughter of Governor Cox, of Tennessee, immediately following the presentation speech by her father. There were present a large company of Tennessee State officials and leading business men and residents of that State.

The armored cruiser Montana, a vessel of 14,500 tons' normal displacement, was successfully launched on Dec. 15 from the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company, Newport News, Va. Miss Minnie Conrad, of Great Falls, Mont., christened the vessel and smashed a bottle of champagne on her stem. The Montana's length on water-line is 502 feet; breadth at load water-line, 72 feet 10 1/2 inches; mean draught on trial displacement, 25 feet; mean draught at maximum load, 27 feet; coal bunker capacity, 2,000 tons. The steaming radius at ten knots will be 6,500 knots, and the steaming radius at full speed, about 3,100 knots; maximum speed, 22 knots; maximum indicated horsepower, 23,000. The armor of the Montana is of sufficient thickness to withstand the impact of projectiles fired at fighting range from vessels carrying guns of the same caliber as those she carries. The armor-plate protection ranges from nine inches for the turrets to five inches for the belt. She will have the following armament: Main battery, four ten-inch rifles, sixteen six-inch rifles, four twenty-one-inch submerged torpedo tubes. Secondary battery, twenty-two three-inch rapid-fire guns, twelve three-pounder semi-automatic rapid-fire guns, two .50 caliber automatic guns, two three-inch field guns. The hull is of steel throughout. The ammunition and shell rooms will be so arranged that one-half the total supply of ammunition will be carried at each end of the ship. For handling six-inch and three-inch ammunition the ship will be provided with a central passage extending completely from the forward to the after magazines, and four side passages at each end to extend a

sufficient distance forward and aft to provide for handling the ammunition within the armor protection on the decks above. The propelling engines will be of the vertical, twin-screw, four-cylinder, triple-expansion type of a combined indicated horsepower of 23,000. The steam pressure will be 250 pounds and the stroke four feet. The engine will be located in two separate water-tight compartments. The arrangement of quarters provides ample accommodations for the following complement: One commanding officer, one flag officer, one chief of staff, nineteen wardroom officers, twelve junior officers, ten warrant officers, 814 men, including sixty marines, a total of 858. Her keel was laid April 29, 1905, and the contract price of her hull and machinery is \$3,575,000.

The U.S.S. Des Moines, Comdr. A. E. Culver, left Port Antonio, Jamaica, on Dec. 2, for Santiago, Cuba, after an enjoyable visit of ten days, during which a well-earned shore leave was granted. The behavior of the men on shore was excellent, and there were no complaints from citizens. The health report is excellent. When the vessel sailed there were only six cases in the hospital, all of a mild nature. This the officers consider remarkable. A correspondent of the Herald writing about the Des Moines says: "When the Des Moines left Tompkinsville the day after the Oyster Bay review she went to Norfolk, the intention being apparently to lay her up there for a month's repairs. On the Saturday night following her arrival orders were received at eleven o'clock to proceed to Havana, where Cuban affairs had reached an acute stage. Commander Culver happened to be away on leave. Lieutenant Ridgely, the executive officer, and Ensign J. P. Murdock, the navigating officer, were attending a ball at Old Point Comfort, and Lieut. R. T. Menner, the chief engineer, was in bed. Nevertheless the ship started to coal at four o'clock in the morning and sailed on Monday, making Key West in seventy-two hours, whence she proceeded to Havana, remaining at that port until the battleships came. There the men were restricted, not being allowed on shore except when on duty. For a time, knapsacks packed, they were kept in readiness for landing, and in the ship's boats were stored ammunition and other supplies, ready for landing at a moment's notice, while a three-inch field piece was kept on the rear of the quarter deck so that it could be readily slung over the ship's side. Rush orders were received one night to proceed to Tampa for the Secretary of War and his party, which, as is known, were promptly executed, and then, after about three weeks of duty at Havana, the Des Moines was sent to Santiago. From there she went to Guantanamo, where she landed her fifty marines, and her next mission was to Manzanillo with Cuban commissioners on board, to receive the rebel arms. Shortly after this Lieutenant Ridgely, executive officer, went home on leave and Lieut. A. A. Pratt succeeded him. Realizing after a long stay at Santiago that his crew needed some rest, and would greatly benefit by a change, Commander Culver suggested to the Navy Department that the ship be sent over to Jamaica for a short stay, and this was promptly acted upon. Here, at Port Antonio, officers and men were hospitably entertained by residents and by the management of the Tichfield cottages, and made an excellent impression."

A preliminary trial of a British trolley system for coaling ships at sea, known as the Mackrow-Cameron system, took place on Dec. 19, some five miles off Cape Henry, Va., in a fresh breeze and moderate sea. The trial from unofficial advice did not prove a success. The collier Abarenda and the battleship Iowa left Lynn, Haven Bay, soon after daylight on Dec. 19, and at half-past nine o'clock Captain Scrivener ran the Abarenda alongside the Iowa in order to transfer Comdr. V. S. Nelson and Naval Constr. Frank B. Zahn to the collier with eighty enlisted men and marines, in charge of Lieut. C. T. Hutchins, jr., and Midshipmen H. Jones and J. M. Schelling. The men were to fill coal bags and feed them to the apparatus. Two ten-inch hawsers having been run to the Iowa, the Abarenda began towing her at a distance of three hundred and fifty feet and at a speed of about three knots. Just an hour later the first bag of coal came across the water, on the conveyer line, and was delivered on the Iowa's deck. Forty-eight more bags followed in about ten minutes. There were at times nine bags on the line at once. The apparatus was in actual operation for about fifteen minutes, and in that time it delivered about seven tons of coal in two hundred pound bags on the forecastle deck of the Iowa. Many delays were caused by the derangement of the machinery and the breaking of a "shunt bar"; it was evident, however, that in smooth water the delivery would be more satisfactory. Whether the device will deliver sixty tons an hour, as required for a period of eight hours, and with the collier rolling not less than fifteen degrees, is considered doubtful.

THE NAVY.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf.
Assistant Secretary of the Navy—Truman H. Newberry.
Commandant, U.S.M.C.—Brig. Gen. George F. Elliott.

VESSELS OF U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

ATLANTIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans, Commander-in-Chief.

First Squadron.

MAINE, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns (flagship of Rear Admiral Evans). Capt. Nathan E. Niles. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
MISSOURI, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
KENTUCKY, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Edward B. Barry. Arrived Dec. 17 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
KEARSARGE, 1st C.B.S., 22 guns. Capt. Herbert Winslow. Arrived Dec. 18 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
YANKEE (tender). Lieut. Walter R. Gherardi. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Rear Admiral Charles H. Davis, commanding.

ALABAMA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Davis). Capt. Samuel P. Comly. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
ILLINOIS, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Gottfried Blocklinger. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
INDIANA, 1st C.B.S., 16 guns. Capt. Dennis H. Mahan. At Hampton Roads. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
IOWA, 1st C.B.S., 18 guns. Capt. Henry McCrea. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

Second Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Comdr. Edwin A. Anderson, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail for flotilla to Port Tampa, Fla.
HOPKINS (destroyer). Lieut. Alfred G. Howe. Arrived Dec. 18 at Charleston, S.C. Is en route to Tampa Bay.
HULL (destroyer). Lieut. Thomas C. Hart. At Port Tampa, Fla.

MACDONOUGH (destroyer). Lieut. Frederick Hellweg. At Port Tampa, Fla.
WHIPPLE (destroyer). Lieut. Edward Woods. At Port Tampa, Fla.
TRUXTUN (destroyer). Lieut. John V. Babcock. At Port Tampa, Fla.
WORDEN (destroyer). Lieut. Victor S. Houston. At Port Tampa, Fla.

Sixth Division.

DON JUAN DE AUSTRIA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William Brauerreuther. Arrived Dec. 21 at the naval station, San Juan, Porto Rico. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DUBUQUE, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Augustus F. Fechteler. Comdr. Thomas S. Rodgers ordered to command. Arrived Dec. 13 at the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
MARIETTA, G., 6 guns. Comdr. William F. Fullam. Arrived Dec. 20 at Macoris, Santo Domingo. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
PADUCAH, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Albert G. Winterhalter. At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.
SCORPION, C.G., 10 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Frank W. Kellogg. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

Auxiliaries.

CELTIC (supply ship). Comdr. John J. Knapp. Lieut. Comdr. Lewis J. Clark ordered to command. At Havana. Send mail in care of P.M., Tampa, Fla.
ARETHUSA, T.B., 12 guns. Comdr. W. S. Secombe, master. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass.
ABARENDA (collier), merchant complement. J. H. Scrivener, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
LEBANON (collier), merchant complement. J. Merithew, master. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va.
LEONIDAS (collier), merchant complement. George Worley, master. At Hampton Roads, Va.

PACIFIC SQUADRON.

Rear Admiral William T. Swinburne, Commander-in-Chief. Address of squadron is in care P.M., San Francisco, Cal.
CHARLESTON, P.C., 14 guns (Flagship of Rear Admiral Swinburne). Comdr. Cameron McK. Winslow. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
CHICAGO, P.C., 18 guns. Comdr. Charles J. Badger. Comdr. Robert M. Doyle ordered to command. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
BOSTON, P.C., 8 guns. Comdr. DeWitt Coffman. At Santa Barbara, Cal.
PAUL JONES (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. John F. Marshall. Arrived Dec. 17 at Santa Barbara, Cal.
PREBLE (destroyer), 2 tubes. Lieut. Frederick N. Freeman. Arrived Dec. 19 at San Pedro, Cal.
PRINCETON (composite gunboat), 6 guns. Comdr. Francis Sherman. Arrived Dec. 18 at Santa Barbara, Cal.
YORKTOWN, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Richard T. Mulligan. At Santa Barbara, Cal.

Squadron Auxiliary.

SATURN (collier). Joseph Newell, master. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal.

UNITED STATES ASIATIC FLEET.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, Commander-in-Chief. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.

First Division.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, commanding.
WEST VIRGINIA, A.C., 18 guns. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Brownson). Capt. Conway H. Arnold. Sailed Dec. 19 from Cavite for Hong Kong, China.
COLORADO, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Sidney A. Staunton. Sailed Dec. 19 from Cavite for Hong Kong, China.
MARYLAND, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Royal R. Ingersoll. Sailed Dec. 19 from Cavite for Hong Kong, China.
PENNSYLVANIA, A.C., 18 guns. Capt. Thomas C. McLean. Sailed Dec. 19 from Cavite for Hong Kong, China.

Gunboat Division.

CALLAO, G., 7 guns. Lieut. Guy Whitlock. At Canton, China.
CONCORD, G., 6 guns. Comdr. Clifford J. Boush. At Canton, China.
HELENA, G., 8 guns. Comdr. James C. Gilmore. At Hankow, China.
QUIROS, Lieut. Eugene L. Bissett. Cruising on the Yangtze river.
VILALOBOS, G., 2 guns. Lieut. Adolphus Andrews. At Chinakwan, China.
WILMINGTON, G., 8 guns. Comdr. William L. Rodgers. Arrived Dec. 20 at Hong Kong, China.

First Torpedo Flotilla.

Under command of Lieut. Clark H. Woodward.
BARRY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Adolphus E. Watson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
BAINBRIDGE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. Lieut. Clark H. Woodward. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
CHAUNCEY, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DALE, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.
DECATUR, T.B.D., 2 tubes. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail direct to Cavite, P.I.

Cruiser Squadron.

BALTIMORE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. James M. Helm. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I. The Baltimore has been ordered home to the Atlantic coast.
CHATTANOOGA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Roy C. Smith. At Cebu, Philippines.
CINCINNATI, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Robinson. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
GALVESTON, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. William G. Cutler. At Shanghai, China.
RALEIGH, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Frank F. Fletcher. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Philippine Squadron.

Rear Admiral James H. Dayton, commander.
RAINBOW, Comdr. John G. Quinby. (Flagship of Rear Admiral Dayton). At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ARAYAT, Ensign Roland R. Riggs. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
ELCANO, G., 4 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Hugh Rodman. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PAMPANGA, G., 4 guns. Midshipman William O. Spears. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
PARAGUA, G., 4 guns. Ensign Allen B. Reed. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Fleet Auxiliaries.

ALEXANDER (collier), merchant complement. A. E. Gove, master. At Guam.
IRIS (collier), merchant complement. A. M. Whitton, master. At Cavite, P.I.
JUSTIN (collier), merchant complement. Isaac Carver, master. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POMPEY (collier). Thomas Adamson, master. At Cavite.

VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE OR UNASSIGNED.

ARKANSAS, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Bradley A. Fiske. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there. Is in reserve.
ATLANTA (barracks for torpedo men). Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
BOXER (training brig). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
BROOKLYN, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Arthur P. Nazro. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Is in reserve.
BRUTUS (collier), merchant complement. E. W. Hendricks, master. Sailed Dec. 12 from Port Said, Egypt, for Algiers, Algeria. Is en route home.
BUFFALO (transport), 6 guns. Comdr. John F. Parker. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
CAESAR (collier). J. S. Hutchinson, master. Sailed Dec. 9 from Algiers, Algeria, for the navy yard, New York.
CHOCTAW (tug). Chief Bsn. Albert F. Benson. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
CLEVELAND, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. John T. Newton. At Cienfuegos, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
COLUMBIA, P.C., 11 guns. Comdr. John M. Bowyer. At Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care P.M., Tampa, Fla.

CONNECTICUT, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William Swift. Arrived Dec. 18 at Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe, Va.
DENVER, P.C. Comdr. John C. Colwell. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
DES MOINES, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Abraham E. Culver. Arrived Dec. 19 at the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.
DIXIE, C.G., 10 guns. Comdr. Moses L. Wood. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
DOLPHIN (despatch boat), 3 guns. Lieut. Comdr. Webster A. Edgar. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
EAGLE, C.G. Lieut. Comdr. George R. Marvell. Engaged in surveying duty off Cape Cruz, Cuba. Send mail in care of the P.M., N.Y. city.
EAGRE. Sailing trainingship. At the navy yard, Norfolk. Address there.
FLORIDA, M., 6 guns. In reserve. Comdr. Washington I. Chambers. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
GEORGIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Richard G. Davenport. At the navy yard, Boston. Address there.
GLACIER. Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Bennett. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
HANNIBAL (collier), merchant complement. R. J. Easton, master. Arrived Dec. 16 at Havana, Cuba.
HARTFORD, C., 15 guns. Comdr. Ten Eyck D. W. Veeder. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
HIST, G. At Newport, R.I. Address there.
HORNET (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
IROQUOIS (tug). Lieut. James F. Carter. At the naval station, Hawaii. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco.
LOUISIANA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Albert Couden. At New Orleans, La. Send mail to the navy yard, Brooklyn, N.Y.

MARCELLUS (collier), merchant complement. F. N. LeCain, master. At Boston, Mass.
MASSASOIT (tug). At the naval station, Key West. Address there.
MAYFLOWER. Lieut. Comdr. Andrew T. Long. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
MILWAUKEE, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Charles A. Gove. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
MONADNOCK, M., 6 guns. Lieut. Comdr. John L. Purcell. In reserve at the naval station, Cavite, P.I. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, San Francisco, Cal.
NEVADA, M., 6 guns. Comdr. Alfred Reynolds. In reserve. At the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. Address there.
NEW JERSEY, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. William W. Kimball. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
OHIO, 1st C.B.S., 20 guns. Capt. Lewis C. Heilner. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.
OSCEOLA (tug). Chief Bsn. Frederick Muller. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
PEORIA. Bsn. Walter J. Wortman. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care P.M., N.Y. city.
PISCATAQUA (tug). Bsn. Edward Allen. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.
POTOMAC (tug). Alfred W. Hinds. Arrived Dec. 15 at Birch Cove, New Foundland. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, New York city.
PRAIRIE, C.C., 8 guns. Comdr. Herbert O. Dunn. At Hampton Roads, Va. Send mail to Fort Monroe.
RESTLESS (tender to Franklin). Bsn. John Winn. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
RHODE ISLAND, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Charles G. Bowman. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.
SIREN (tender to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

STERLING (collier), merchant complement. George MacDonald, master. Arrived Dec. 14 at Philadelphia, Pa.
ST. LOUIS, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Nathaniel R. Usher. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
SYLPH, C.G., 8 guns. Lieut. Koscoe C. Bulmer. At the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Address there.
TACOMA, P.C., 10 guns. Comdr. Benjamin Tappan. Sailed Dec. 17 from Hampton Roads, Va. for Havana, Cuba. Send mail in care of the Postmaster, Tampa, Fla.
TEUMISEH (tug). At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
TENNESSEE, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. Albert G. Berry. Arrived Dec. 18 at the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
TEXAS, 2d C.B.S., 8 guns. Comdr. George R. Clark. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there. In reserve.
TRITON (tug). Bsn. Gustav Sabelstrom. At the navy yard, Washington. Address there.
UNCAS (tug). Chief Bsn. Edward J. Norcott. At the navy yard, Pensacola, Fla. Address there.
VIRGINIA, 1st C.B.S., 24 guns. Capt. Seaton Schroeder. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WASHINGTON, A.C., 20 guns. Capt. James D. Adams. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.
WASP, C.G., 6 guns. Chief Bsn. Charles T. Chase. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
WOLVERINE, C., 6 guns. Comdr. Henry Morrell. At Erie, Pa. Address there.
WOMPATUCK. Bsn. Herman P. Rahbush. At the naval station, Cavite, P.I.

Third Torpedo Flotilla.

Lieut. Willis McDowell, Flotilla Commander.
Send mail for flotilla to the naval station, Key West, Fla.
STRINGHAM, T.B. Lieut. Willis McDowell. Arrived Dec. 18 at Port Royal, S.C.
WILKES, T.B. Lieut. Alfred W. Johnson. Arrived Dec. 18 at Port Royal, S.C.
BLAKELEY, T.B. Lieut. Charles E. Courtney. Arrived Dec. 18 at Port Royal, S.C.
DELONG, T.B. Lieut. William S. Miller. Arrived Dec. 18 at Port Royal, S.C.
STOCKTON, T.B. Lieut. James H. Tomb. Arrived Dec. 18 at Port Royal, S.C.

TORPEDO FLOTILLA IN RESERVE.

In commission in command of Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis.
At Norfolk Navy Yard—Torpedobats Ericsson, Foote, Mackenzie, Bagley, Barney, Biddle, Cushing, Dupont, Gwin; Somers, Bailey, Nicholson, Tingey, Thornton, Shubrick, O'Brien, Porter, Winslow, Rodgers and Manly; destroyer Stewart, and the submarines Moccasin and Adder.

TORPEDO VESSELS ON SPECIAL SERVICE.

DAVIS. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FARRAGUT. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
FOX. Lieut. Comdr. Robert F. Lopez. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.
HOLLAND (submarine). Gunner Emil Swanson. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.
NINA (tender to submarine). Chief Bsn. Stephen McCarthy. Arrived Dec. 14 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
PORPOISE. Lieut. Charles P. Nelson. Arrived Dec. 14 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
SHARK. Lieut. Lloyd S. Shapley. Arrived Dec. 14 at the navy yard, New York. Address there.
STILETTO (wooden torpedobat). At the torpedo station, Newport, R.I. Address there.
VESUVIUS (torpedo practice ship). Lieut. Walton R. Sexton. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

FISH COMMISSION.

ALBATROSS. Lieut. Arthur J. Hepburn. At Sausalito, Cal. Address there.
FISH HAWK. Bsn. William Martin. Address care U.S. Fish Commission, Washington, D.C. At New Smyrna, Fla.

TUGS.

Accomac, Pensacola, Fla.; Active, San Francisco, Cal.; Allee, Norfolk, Va.; Apache, New York; Chickasaw, New York; Fortune, Mare Island, Cal.; Hercules, Pensacola, Fla.; Iwana, Boston, Mass.; Mohawk, Norfolk, Va.; Modoc, League Island, Pa.; Narkeeta, New York; Nezinscot, Portsmouth, N.H.; Pawnee, Newport, R.I.; Pawtucket, Puget Sound, Wash.; Penacook, Guantanamo, Cuba (send mail in care of P.M., N.Y.

city); Pentucket, New York; Pontiac, New York; Powhatan, New York; Rapido, Cavite, P.I.; Rocket, Norfolk, Va.; Samoa, League Island, Pa.; Sebago, Charleston, S.C.; Sioux, Portsmouth, N.H.; Sotomayo, Mare Island, Cal.; Stander, Naval Academy, Md.; Traffic, New York; Uadilla, Mare Island, Cal.; Vigilant, San Francisco, Cal.; Waban, Pensacola, Fla.; Wahneta, Norfolk, Va.

VESSELS LENT TO NAVAL MILITIA.

Aileen, New York city; Alvarado, New Orleans; Dorothea, Chicago, Ill.; Elfrida, New Haven, Conn.; Gopher, Duluth, Minn.; Essex, Cleveland, O.; Granite State, N.Y. city; Hawk, Cleveland, O.; Huntress, Camden, N.J.; Inca, Fall River, Mass.; Marion, San Francisco, Cal.; Miantonomoh, Baltimore, Md.; Newark, N.Y. city; Oneida, Washington, D.C.; Pinta, San Francisco, Cal.; Portsmouth, Hoboken, N.J.; Puritan, Washington, D.C.; Shearwater, Philadelphia, Pa.; Stranger, New Orleans, La.; Yantic, Detroit, Mich.

REACTING AND STATION SHIPS.

ADAMS, C. 6 guns (station ship). Comdr. Charles B. T. Moore. At the naval station, Tutuila, Samoa. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

ALLIANCE, sails, 6 guns (station and storeship). Lieut. Comdr. George R. Salisbury. At the naval station, Culebra, Virgin Islands. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

AMPHITRITE, M. 6 guns (station ship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

CONSTELLATION (stationary training ship). Comdr. Frank E. Sawyer. At the training station, Newport, R.I. Address there.

FRANKLIN, R.S. Capt. Albert C. Dillingham. At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

HANCOCK (transport, receiving ship). Lieut. Comdr. George C. Day. At the navy yard, New York. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE, R.S. Capt. Giles B. Harber. At the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

LANCASTER, C. 12 guns, R.S. Capt. James Miller. At the navy yard, League Island, Pa. Address there.

MOHICAN, C. 6 guns (stationship). Comdr. George H. Peters. At the naval station, Subig Bay, P.I. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

MONONGAHELA (storeship). Lieut. Comdr. Albert A. Ackerman. At the naval station, Guantanamo, Cuba. Send mail in care of P.M., N.Y. city.

PENSACOLA, R.S. Capt. Charles P. Perkins. At the naval training station, San Francisco, Cal. Address there.

PHILADELPHIA, P.C. 12 guns (receiving ship). Lieut. Zeno E. Briggs. At the navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash. Address there.

REINA MERCEDES (auxiliary to the Constellation). At the Training Station, Newport, R.I.

RICHMOND (auxiliary to Franklin). At the navy yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

SOUTHERY (prison ship). At the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H. Address there.

SUPPLY (station ship at Guam). Comdr. Templin M. Potts. At the naval station, Guam. Send mail in care of P.M., San Francisco, Cal.

WABASH, R.S. Capt. John M. Hawley. At the navy yard, Boston, Mass. Address there.

STATE NAUTICAL SCHOOL SHIPS.

ENTERPRISE (Massachusetts Nautical School Ship). Comdr. William F. Low, retired. Address care of the State House, Boston, Mass.

SARATOGA (Pennsylvania Nautical School Ship). Comdr. C. N. Atwater, retired. Send mail to 16 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.

ST. MARY'S (New York Nautical School Ship). Comdr. Gustavus C. Hanus, retired. At her dock, foot of East Twenty-fourth street, N.Y. city.

LIST OF VESSELS OUT OF COMMISSION.

Ajax, at Norfolk.
Albany, at Puget Sound.
Alert, Annapolis.
Bennington, at Mare Isl., Cal.
Calamianes, at Cavite.
Castine, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Constitution, at Boston.
Craven, at Newport.
Culgoe, at New York.
Dahlgren, at Newport.
Detroit, at Boston.
Frolic, at Cavite.
General Alava, at Cavite.
Gloucester, at Pensacola.
Goldborough, at Puget Sd.
Grampus, Mare Island, Cal.
Isla de Cuba, Portsmouth, N.H.
Isla de Luzon, at Pensacola.
Katahdin, at League Isl.
Lawton, at Mare Island.
Leyte, at Cavite.
Machias, at Manila.
Marblehead, at Mare Island.
Mariveles, at Cavite.
Massachusetts, at New York.
Morris, at Newport.
Mondoro, at New York.
Minneapolis, at League Isl.
Montgomery, at Cavite.
Montgomery, at League Isl.
Nanshan, at Cavite.
Nashville, at Boston.
New Orleans, at Mare Isl.
Newport, at Portsmouth, N.H.
New York, at Boston.
Nipsic, at Puget Sound.
Olympia, at Norfolk.
Oregon, at Puget Sound.
Panay, at Cavite.
Panther, at League Island.
Petrel, at Mare Island.
Perry, at Mare Island.
Pike, Mare Island, Cal.
Plunger, at New York.
Pensacola, at Manila.
Ranger, at Cavite.
Relief, at Mare Island.
Rowan, at Puget Sound.
Samar, at Cavite.
San Francisco, at Norfolk.
Severn, at Annapolis.
Solace, at Mare Island.
Sylvia, at Norfolk.
Talbot, at Annapolis.
Terror, at League Island.
Topeka, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Vicksburg, at Mare Island.
Viana, at Pensacola.
Wheeling, at Puget Sound.
Wisconsin, at Puget Sound.
Wyoming, at Mare Island.
Yankee, at Portsmouth, N.H.
Yorktown, at Mare Island.

Key to abbreviations: 1st C.B.S., first-class battleship; 2d C.B.S., second-class battleship; A.C., armored cruiser; P.C., protected cruiser; C.C., converted cruiser; M., monitor; U.P.C., unprotected cruiser; C., cruiser; G., gunboat; and C.G., converted gunboat; T.B., torpedoboot.

The Navy nominations and confirmations will be found on page 457 of this issue.

G.O. 37, DEC. 12, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

This order makes changes in the composition of boards for general survey, and says in part:

"The statutory board to conduct the general surveys on vessels prescribed by chapter XXVIII, Sec. 2, Navy Regulations, shall be designated by the Bureau of Navigation, under direction of the Secretary of the Navy.

"In order to insure greater uniformity in conducting such surveys, and that the recommendations of the board may promote progress, efficiency and economy, the boards shall be made continuous by the assignment of at least two members of the board of inspection and survey as members of boards for general surveys on vessels on the Atlantic coast, and of at least two specially designated officers for such boards on vessels in other waters.

"Repair books will be issued shortly by the department to ships in commission."

MEMORANDA 63, DEC. 1, 1906, NAVY DEPT.

Publishes decisions from the Controller of the Treasury, relating to the following subjects:

An officer is not deprived of the pecuniary and other benefits of promotion because of delayed examinations occasioned by the exigencies of the Service.

Officers ordered from their permanent stations to temporary duty in the field do not lose, thereby, their right to quarters at their permanent stations; moreover, the mere lapse of time alone is not sufficient evidence of the want of temporality in a service. Temporary absence on duty in the field is a comparative expression, and full faith and credence should and must be given to such details characterized by the responsible officers as temporary duty, until it is shown by evidence that the service in fact is such as cannot fairly be characterized as temporary duty in the field.

Money received through the commutation of rations may be used only for the purchase of articles of food and incidental expenses connected therewith.

An officer is not allowed five years' constructive service when appointment does not interrupt continuous service in the Navy. As the statutes provide a "leave pay" for warrant

officers, they are entitled to leave pay only for periods of ordinary leave granted them.

Employees of navy yards whom the Government desires to work and who do work at a time when they are entitled to leave of absence with pay, may be regarded, while so working, as making up time lost in the same year by absence with permission without pay or on furlough without pay, and for each day they so surrender their right to leave of absence with pay may be allowed pay for a day theretofore absent without pay or on furlough without pay.

The credits for five years' constructive service to which officers entering the Navy from civil life are entitled is in addition to any actual service they may have rendered under a prior appointment. Officers entering the Service by appointment from civil life subsequent to the passage of the Act of March 3, 1899, who were not in the Service at the date of its passage, are not entitled to old Navy pay; further, discharge from the Service loses to officers subsequently appointed the benefits of old Navy pay.

No payment should be made under an allotment until sufficient pay accrues to liquidate indebtedness due the Government (except authorized advance) in addition a sum sufficient to pay the allotment.

When an appropriation is made for a specific object it is the only one applicable to that object, although there may be another appropriation which would, but for such specific appropriation, be available.

NAVY GAZETTE.

DEC. 14.—Capt. L. C. Logan detached duty in command of Ohio; to home and wait orders.

Capt. L. C. Heilner detached duty at the navy yard, League Island, Pa., etc.; to command Ohio.

Comdr. F. A. Wilner to duty as captain of the yard, navy yard, League Island, Pa.

Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Dougherty detached duty in the Office of Naval Intelligence, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc.; to home and wait orders.

Surg. G. P. Lumsden to duty with marine recruiting party, Dallas, Texas.

Passed Asst. Paymr. A. M. Pippin detached duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., etc., on Dec. 22, 1906; to duty as assistant to general storekeeper, navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Carp. A. D. Mosley detached Illinois; to home and granted sick leave of absence for two months.

War. Mach. G. W. Johnson to duty at navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Second Lieut. T. Bunch, U.S.M.C., resignation as a second lieutenant in the U.S.M.C., accepted to take effect on Dec. 1, 1906.

Note.—Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, U.S.N., retired, died at Garfield Hospital, Washington, D.C., Dec. 14, 1906.

DEC. 15.—Comdr. C. J. Badger detached duty in command of Chicago; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. R. M. Doyle detached duty in command of U.S.R.S. Philadelphia, navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., etc.; to command Chicago.

Lieut. F. L. Sandoz to Don Juan de Austria, sailing from New York, N.Y., Dec. 26, 1906.

Civil Engr. H. H. Rousseau detached duty at navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., etc.; to temporary duty at navy yard, Puget Sound, Wash., thence to Washington, D.C., for duty in the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Navy Department.

War. Mach. A. Skinner, retired, transferred to the retired list of officers of the Navy on Dec. 13, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1454 of the R.S.

DEC. 16.—SUNDAY.

DEC. 17.—Rear Admiral C. F. Goodrich to duty in the Navy Department, Washington, D.C.

Comdr. A. F. Fechtler detached duty in command of Dubuque; to home and wait orders.

Comdr. T. S. Rodgers detached duty as commandant, Fourth Naval District, League Island, Pa., etc.; to command Dubuque.

Lieut. W. S. Croley to duty at navy yard, New York, N.Y.

Pay Dir. C. W. Littlefield detached duty as general inspector of the Pay Corps of the Navy, etc.; to duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass.

Pay Insp. C. Williams detached duty as purchasing pay officer, Navy Pay Office, Boston, Mass., etc.; will settle accounts and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. G. R. Crapo detached duty as pay officer of Yankton; to home, settle accounts, and wait orders.

Asst. Paymr. B. Mayer to Yankton.

Gun. D. M. Carruthers detached duty as assistant to the torpedo proving range of E. W. Bliss Company, Sag Harbor, Long Island, N.Y.; to duty at the works of E. W. Bliss Company, Brooklyn, N.Y.

Civil Engr. N. M. Grahling appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty on board Ohio.

Paymr. Clk. W. R. Pattison appointment as a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the navy yard, Washington, D.C., revoked.

Paymr. Clk. W. R. Pattison appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty at the navy yard, Washington, D.C. Cable from Commandant, Naval Station, Guam, L.I. Dec. 17.

Asst. Surg. N. T. McLean detached naval station, Guam, L.I.; to home.

Blas. A. O. Larsen detached Supply; to home.

Note.—Comdr. Z. L. Tanner, U.S.N., retired, died at Washington, D.C., Dec. 16, 1906.

DEC. 18.—Pay Insp. S. McGowan detached duty as assistant to the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to special duty in that Bureau.

Pay Insp. J. S. Carpenter detached special duty in the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D.C.; to duty as assistant to that Bureau on Jan. 31, 1907.

Asst. Paymr. H. I. McCrea when discharged treatment at naval hospital, Puget Sound, Wash., to home, and granted sick leave for two months.

Gun. L. E. Bruce detached duty in connection with the fitting out of Milwaukee, and will continue treatment at naval hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

War. Mach. G. O. Littlefield to duty in connection with the inspection of engineering material for the Massachusetts District, Boston, Mass.

Paymr. Clk. T. A. Henry orders of Dec. 11, 1906, revoked; appointed a paymaster's clerk in the Navy for duty as clerk to the paymaster of the navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

DEC. 19.—Lieut. Comdr. P. Andrews detached duty with General Board, Washington, D.C., etc.; to Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, Washington, D.C., and continue duty in connection with General Board.

Lieut. A. W. Marshall to the navy yard, New York, N.Y., Jan. 10, 1907.

Lieut. D. E. Thelen to the Naval Proving Ground, Indian Head, Md., Dec. 27, 1906.

War. Mach. C. H. Gilbuley detached navy yard, Pensacola, Fla., etc.; to the Tacoma.

War. Mach. G. I. Peary detached Naval Station, Cavite, P. I., to the Raleigh.

Midshipman B. L. Canaga detached Baltimore; to the Paragua.

Midshipman S. H. Delane detached Baltimore; to the Paragua.

War. Mach. F. G. Randall detached Baltimore; to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Ensign C. S. Vanderbeck detached Baltimore; to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Chief Carp. T. W. Richards detached Colorado; to Naval Station, Cavite, P.I.

Ensign A. K. Shoup detached Rainbow; to the Maryland.

Midshipman R. A. White detached Rainbow; to the Maryland.

Lieut. H. P. Perrill detached Colorado; to the Maryland.

War. Mach. G. B. Coleman detached Colorado; to the Maryland.

Lieut. A. T. Graham detached Mohican; to home.

Blas. J. M. A. Shaw detached treatment at Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan; to home.

Surg. R. Spear, Naval Hospital, Canacao; to Naval Hospital, Yokohama; thence to Naval Hospital, Mare Island.

War. Mach. W. S. Hoopes detached Rainbow; to the West Virginia.

Lieut. Comdr. F. B. Bassett detached Naval Station, Cavite; to duty as superintendent of Nautical School, Manila.

Capt. J. Hubbard detached duty Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, Dec. 31; to duty as general inspector of Minnesota, building at works Newport News Shipbuilding Co., Newport News, and to command that vessel when commissioned.

Lieut. N. Mansfield to Army General Hospital, Fort Bayard, for treatment.

Ensign B. Barnette when discharged treatment, Naval Hospital, New York, sick leave for three months.

War. Mach. J. J. Cotter detached Ohio; to home and await orders.

Pay Clk. G. A. Wilcox resignation as paymaster's clerk on board Denver accepted, to take effect Dec. 25.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

DEC. 14.—Lieut. Col. Thomas C. Prince, A.Q.M., granted leave from Dec. 22 to 27, 1906, both inclusive.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Doyen granted leave from Dec. 24 to 28, 1906, both inclusive.

DEC. 15.—1st Lieut. Edward W. Banker from the Illinois and continue duties in Cuba.

Capt. Logan Feland from the Indiana upon reporting of 1st Lieut. Sidney W. Brewster, U.S.M.C., and report at navy yard, Norfolk, Va., for duty at Marine Barracks, and in connection with marine detachment for duty aboard Minnesota.

First Lieut. Sidney W. Brewster from Marine Barracks, navy yard, New York, N.Y., and command marine detachment aboard Indiana.

DEC. 17.—1st Lieut. James T. Buttrick granted leave from Dec. 23, 1906, to Jan. 23, 1907, inclusive.

Brig. Gen. George C. Reid, retired, granted leave for one year with permission to leave the United States.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

DEC. 13.—Engineer-in-Chief C. A. McAllister to proceed to the works of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Co., on official business.

DEC. 15.—1st Asst. Engr. T. G. Lewton from the Manning; to the Arcata.

DEC. 17.—2d Lieut. John Boedeker from the Windom; to the Rush.

Second Lieut. J. F. Hottel from the Thetis; to the Woodbury, and granted thirty days' leave en route.

Second Lieut. C. F. Howell from the Rush; to the Apache.

Second Asst. Engr. J. A. Burns from the Perry; to the Winona, and granted thirty days' leave en route.

First Asst. Engr. L. C. Farwell from the Thetis; ordered home and granted thirty days' leave with permission to apply for an extension.

DEC. 18.—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody directed to dissolve examining board convened by department order of Nov. 6 for the examination of certain line officers for promotion.

Capt. B. L. Reed directed to return to Tompkinsville, N.Y., and resume command of the Mohawk.

DEC. 20.—Capt. W. V. E. Jacobs commissioned a captain, to rank as such from Nov. 4.

Capt. J. M. Moore commissioned a captain, to rank as such from Oct. 1.

The revenue cutter Mohawk, with Lieut. G. L. Carden in temporary command, performed the difficult task on Dec. 16 of destroying the wreck of the former Spanish tramp steamer Buena Ventura, wrecked off Montauk Point recently. She was a great menace to navigation. The work of destroying the old barge was a difficult one, particularly as a heavy sea was rolling in, so that the boats from the Mohawk could not get near the wreck. At last the cutter steamed within a few hundred yards of the two masts sticking above the water and then a couple of barrels of oil were emptied through the scupper holes. The oil smoothed the seas, and two of the boats rowed over the wreck and sank four mines on her decks. The explosion blew out both masts and a great portion of the decks, so that the Mohawk was able to steam over the wreck in seven fathoms of water. The Buena Ventura was the first vessel captured by the Americans during the war with Spain.

The following nominations for promotion were confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 19: 2d Lieut. Henry Granville Fisher to be a first lieutenant from Nov. 4, 1906, in place of William Vans Edmondson Jacobs, promoted; 2d Lieut. Ernest Eugene Mead to be a first lieutenant from Oct. 1, 1906, in place of 1st Lieut. James Mahool Moore, promoted.

The President on Dec. 20 sent to the Senate the following nominations: 3d Lieut. Leroy Reinburg, Howard Eugene Rideout, Frank Lynn Austin and James Albert Alger, R.C.S., to be second lieutenants.

VESSELS OF THE REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

ALGONQUIN—Lieut. W. E. Atlee. San Juan, P.R.

APACHE—Capt. J. P. Wild. Baltimore, Md.

ARCATA—Lieut. A. J. Henderson. Port Townsend, Wash.

BEAR—Capt. F. Tuttle. San Francisco, Cal.

BOUTWELL—1st Lieut. B. M. Chiswell. Newbern, N.C.

CALUMET—Capt. C. C. Fenger in charge. At New York.

CHASE—(practice ship). Capt. W. E. Reynolds. Arundel Cove, Md.

COLFAX—Station ship. Arundel Cove, Md.

DALLAS—At Ogdensburg, N.Y. (Out of commission.)

DENTER—Capt. J. L. Sill. New London, Conn.

FESSSENDEN—Capt. H. Emery. Key West, Fla.

FORWARD—At Baltimore, Md., repairing.

GOLDEN GATE—Lieut. E. G. Dodge. San Francisco.

GRANT—Capt. W. F. Kilgore. Port Townsend, Wash.

GRESHAM—Capt. K. W. Perry. Boston, Mass.

GUTHRIE—Lieut. R. O. Crisp. Baltimore, Md.

HARTLEY—Lieut. F. G. Dodge. San Francisco, Cal.

HUDSON—Capt. C. C. Fenger in charge. At New York.

ITASCA—At Newport News, Va., Repairing.

MACCULLOCH—Capt. J. C. Cantwell. San Francisco, Cal.

MACKINAC—Lieut. C. E. Johnston. Milwaukee, Wis.

MANHATTAN—Lieut. D. F. A. de Otis. New York.

MANNING—Lieut. W. W. Joyner. Honolulu, T.H.

MOHAWK—Capt. B. L. Reed. New York.

MORRILL—At Detroit, Mich. (Out of commission.)

ONONDAGA—Capt. J. C. Moore. Philadelphia, Pa.

PERRY—Capt. F. M. Dunwoody. At Port Townsend, Wash.

RUSH—Capt. D. J. Ainsworth. Sitka, Alaska.

SEMOLE—Capt. J. H. Quinan. At Wilmington, N.C.

THETIS—Capt. O. C. Hamlet. At San Francisco, Cal.

TUSCARORA—Capt. T. D. Walker. Milwaukee, Wis.

WINDOM—Capt. P. W. Thompson. Galveston, Texas.

WINNIMMET—Lieut. G. M. Daniels. Boston, Mass.

WINONA—Capt. A. P. R. Hanks. At Mobile, Ala.

WISSAHICKON—Lieut. E. P. Bertholf. Philadelphia.

WOODBURY—Capt. J. H. Brown. At Portland, Me.

BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

S. 2162.—Mr. Nelson has submitted to the Senate an amendment, intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 2162) to create in the War Department a special roll, to be known as the "Volunteer retired list," viz.: On Pages 1, 2 and 3 strike out all after the enacting clause and insert clauses providing that upon written application to the Secretary of War the name of each surviving major general, brigadier general and field officer of U.S. Volunteers of the Civil War, who was commissioned by the President, with consent of the Senate, as brigadier or major general of Volunteers, by brevet, shall be entered on a roll, to be known as the Volunteer retired list. Each so entered shall have served as officer enlisted man not less than two and a half years between April 15, 1861, and July 15, 1865, at least one year in the field with troops; shall have been honorably discharged, and shall have reached the age of seventy years; shall not belong to Regular Army and shall not have been retired: Provided, That an officer who lost an arm, leg, or both eyes by wounds in battle, if otherwise qualified shall be entitled to retirement without reference to the length of his service. Each applicant shall be entered upon list as of highest rank held in Volunteer Army, and when so entered shall be paid three-fourths pay, according to his actual rank, the same as that now received by retired officers of like rank in the Regular Army and in like manner; such pay to begin on date of filing application and to continue during his natural life. Each person who shall receive pay under this act shall thereby relinquish all right and claim to pension. The pay allowed by this act shall not be subject to any detachment, or detention under any process whatever; and persons whose names are placed upon said list shall not constitute any part of the U.S. Army.

S. 7212, Mr. Warner.—To change date of commission of Col. John L. Chamberlain, I.G., U.S.A. That nothing in act of March 2, 1901, making appropriations for the Army for year ending June 30, 1902, shall so operate as to deprive Lieut. Col. (now Col.) John L. Chamberlain, I.G., U.S.A., of his eligibility to promotion to the grade of colonel, inspector general, vice Col. Thomas T. Knox, I.G., retired April 13, 1903.

S. 7220, Mr. Penrose.—Authorizing the President, with the consent of the Senate, to appoint John S. Hothersall, warrant machinist, U.S.N. (retired), with the rank and retired pay of ensign, which is one grade above that actually held by him at the time of his retirement.

S. 7238, Mr. Dick.—Authorizing the President to nominate and, with the consent of the Senate, appoint James Carroll, lieutenant surgeon, U.S.A., and curator of the Army and Navy Museum, a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army, and place him upon the retired list with the rank of lieutenant colonel, the retired list being increased for that purpose only, with such pay or allowances as shall accrue by reason of this act.

S. 7330, Mr. Dick.—To regulate and equalize the pay of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Revenue Marine Service; same as H.R. 21400, Mr. Capron, published Dec. 15, 1906, Page 436.

S. 7372, Mr. Hale.—To authorize the Secretary of the Navy to accept as a gift, from a member of the family of the late Asst. Naval Constr. Joseph E. McDonald, a sail boat for the use of the midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

H.R. 22341, Mr. Sulloway.—Appropriating \$100,000 toward the construction of a drydock at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, of a size sufficient to contain our largest battleships, design and material to be determined by the Secretary of the Navy, under a limit \$1,500,000 as the total cost of said dock.

H.R. 22576, Mr. Wiley, of New Jersey.—For the relief of Capt. Thomas Mason, U.S. Revenue Cutter Service (retired).

H.R. 22583, Mr. Capron.—Authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the construction of a floating steel drydock of American manufacture at a cost of not to exceed \$1,250,000, to be stationed in Narragansett Bay, R.I., at a place to be selected by a special board to be convened by the Secretary of the Navy.

H.R. 22585, Mr. Humphrey.—That all enlisted men whose names appear on the active rolls of the Army, and those whose names appear upon the retired rolls of the Army who served a period of ninety days as commissioned officers in either the Regular or Volunteer Army of the U.S. in the war of the Rebellion, from 1861 to 1865, and were honorably discharged therefrom, shall each, upon completion of thirty years of military service, as required by existing law for the retirement of enlisted men, be promoted to the grade of second lieutenant of the branch they each respectively served therein and be placed on the retired list of the Army, with the pay and allowance of their grade, as a mark of honorable commendation for their honorable and patriotic service.

H.R. 22591, Mr. Roberts.—That the non-commissioned officers and enlisted men of Companies B, C and D, 25th U.S. Inf., recently discharged under or by virtue of an order bearing date Nov. 5, 1906, shall be eligible to re-enlistment in the military or naval forces of the U.S., with the same standing, rights, and privileges to which they respectively were entitled at the time of their discharge, and shall be eligible to any civil employment under the U.S. for which they may otherwise respectively be qualified, notwithstanding the terms of the order or orders by or under which they were respectively discharged; and shall incur no forfeiture of pay or other right or privilege by reason of such order or orders.

H.R. 23020, Mr. Gregg.—To provide for the defense of the ports of the Gulf of Mexico. Authorizes the Secretary of the Navy to contract for fifteen submarine torpedoboats of the most improved type, at a cost not exceeding five million dollars, of which sum one million dollars is hereby appropriated, said submarine torpedoboats to be used for the defense of the ports of the Gulf of Mexico.

H.R. 23023, Mr. Patterson, of S.C.—Providing for the transfer of the naval station at Fort Royal, S.C., to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Dept., and an adjunct to the naval training station, Rhode Island, and making appropriations of \$96,000 in all for the improvement and maintenance of the same.

THE TEXT OF THE PERSONNEL BILL.

A bill to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the line of the Navy of the United States.

Be it enacted, etc., That the list of seagoing line officers of the Navy below flag rank shall consist of 1,500 officers exclusive of those carried as additional numbers: Provided, That until said limit of strength is attained the increase in any fiscal year shall not exceed 75 in addition to the annual vacancies normally created, which vacancies shall be filled as soon as practicable after they occur: And provided further, That the numbers comprising the class of midshipmen to be promoted at once under the conditions enumerated in Sec. 14 of this act shall be excluded from the computation for the fiscal year in which such promotion takes place. Officers who, under existing law, are now or may become eligible for engineering duty only shall be borne as additional to the numbers authorized in the several grades by this act: Provided, That all officers borne as additional numbers, including those officers who have been or may be made additional numbers because of war service or by acts of Congress, shall be eligible for voluntary and involuntary transfer to the reserve list: And provided further, That the percentage of elimination from officers for engineering duty only of any grade during any year shall be the same as the percentage of elimination from the other officers of that grade.

Sec. 2. That there shall be on the list of seagoing line officers 3 vice admirals and 21 rear admirals, exclusive of those carried as additional numbers: Provided, That the number of vice admirals shall be increased by one for every increase of 8,000 men over the present authorized enlisted strength of the Navy. Vice admirals shall rank with and have the pay and allowances, except forage, of lieutenant generals of the Army. They shall be retired at the age of 64 years, and shall not have the privilege of voluntary retirement: Provided, That the grade of vice admiral shall not be treated as the next higher grade for the purpose of promotion on the reserve list or of retirement from the seagoing list.

Sec. 3. That immediately on the passage of this act and on

the first day of July of each year the whole number of commissioned officers below flag rank on the seagoing list of the line of the Navy shall be distributed among the several grades in the following proportions of the whole number of such commissioned officers below flag rank borne on the Navy list as regular numbers, viz., captains, 7 per cent.; commanders, 7 per cent.; lieutenant commanders, 18 per cent., and the grades of lieutenant, lieutenant (junior grade), and ensign, combined, 68 per cent.: Provided, That the number in each of the grades of captain and commander shall be 90, exclusive of those carried as additional numbers, for six years after the passage of this act, when said grades of captain and commander shall each be increased at the rate of not more than five each year until each of said grades comprises 7 per cent. of the whole number of commissioned officers below flag rank on the seagoing list of the line of the Navy exclusive of those carried as additional numbers: And provided further, That no officer shall suffer reduction in rank by reason of anything contained in this act. In computing the percentages enumerated in this section all resultant fractions shall be adjusted in the grade of ensign.

Sec. 4. That the Secretary of the Navy shall as soon as practicable after the passage of this act convene a board of five flag officers of the line of the Navy, who shall be senior to rear admirals on the seagoing list. This board, acting under oath and having in view solely the efficiency of the naval service, shall submit from the list of seagoing rear admirals the names of five rear admirals in the order of their preference who, in the opinion of the board, are best fitted to command a fleet of battleships in action, and the President, after considering such list, shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint three vice admirals. Whenever a vacancy shall occur in the grade of vice admiral, a board constituted as heretofore provided shall be convened, and having in view solely the efficiency of the naval service, shall submit from the list of seagoing rear admirals the names of the three rear admirals in the order of their preference who, in the opinion of the board, are best fitted to command a fleet of battleships in action, and the President, after considering such list, shall nominate and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a vice admiral to fill such vacancy: Provided, That no rear admiral shall be eligible for recommendation as vice admiral who has not had at least one year of sea service as a flag officer.

Sec. 5. That there shall be formed, by transfer from the seagoing list of the line of the Navy, a list of officers reserved for shore duty only to be designated the reserve list, with the pay and allowances now provided for shore duty. Whenever the average age of officers in the seagoing grade of rear admiral is more than 59 years, officers on that list may apply to the Secretary of the Navy for transfer to the reserve list, and if on the 13th day of June of any year such average age is more than 59 years, the applicants not exceeding four, in order of rank, shall, by Executive order, be transferred as of that date to the reserve list. Should there be fewer than four applicants for transfer to the reserve list, the Secretary of the Navy shall convene a board of five flag officers under the conditions prescribed in Sec. 4 of this act, and such board shall designate the additional number necessary to cause the transfer of a total of four rear admirals to the reserve list as of the 13th day of June aforesaid: Provided, That any officer transferred to the reserve list shall take rank and precedence after the officer next ahead of him on the seagoing list: And provided further, That rear admirals on the reserve list shall be retired at the age of 62 years.

Sec. 6. That when on the 30th day of June in any year the senior ten captains, exclusive of those not graduates of the Naval Academy and of those graduates who are not borne on the Navy list in the order of their final graduation, average more than 55 years of age, or when on the 30th day of June in any year the senior ten commanders, exclusive of those not graduates of the Naval Academy and of those graduates who are not borne on the Navy list in the order of their final graduation, average more than 48 years of age, a board of five rear admirals from the seagoing list shall be convened by the Secretary of the Navy, which board shall designate by name 15 per cent. of the captains of the seagoing list, and 10 per cent. of the commanders of the seagoing list, for transfer to the reserve list, and the captains so designated shall, by Executive order, be transferred to the reserve list as of the 30th day of June aforesaid; and similarly, when, on the 30th day of June in any year, the senior ten lieutenant commanders, exclusive of those not graduates of the Naval Academy and of those graduates who are not borne on the Navy list in the order of their final graduation, average more than 44 years of age, the same or a similarly constituted board shall designate by name 10 per cent. of the lieutenant commanders of the seagoing list, and the commanders so designated shall, by Executive order, be transferred to the reserve list as of the 30th day of June aforesaid.

Sec. 7. That when on the 30th day of June in any year the senior ten lieutenants, exclusive of those not graduates of the Naval Academy and of those graduates not borne on the Navy list in the order of their final graduation, average more than 37 years of age, a board of five captains shall be convened by the Secretary of the Navy, which board shall designate by name ten per centum of the lieutenant commanders of the seagoing list for transfer to the reserve list, and the lieutenant commanders so designated shall, by Executive order, be transferred to the reserve list as of the 30th day of June aforesaid: Provided, That in computing the percentages enumerated in Secs. 5, 6 and 7 of this act all resultant fractions shall be disregarded: And provided further, That such member of the boards of flag officers and captains provided for in Secs. 5, 6 and 7 of this act shall swear to affirm that he will, without prejudice or partiality, and having in view solely the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval service, perform the duties thereby imposed. The findings of the boards shall be in writing, signed by all the members, not less than four governing.

Sec. 8. That officers in grades from which elimination from the reserve list is or may be authorized by law shall be permitted to make written application for transfer to said reserve list, and the board authorized to make the list of transfers shall prepare its list after reference to the list of voluntary applications, having due regard to the special fitness of officers and the efficiency of the naval service.

Sec. 9. That an officer transferred to the reserve list as captain shall be retired commodore with three-fourths of the pay of that grade when the captain next above him on the seagoing list is entitled to promotion to the grade of rear admiral; an officer transferred to the reserve list as commander shall be retired as captain with three-fourths of the pay of that grade when the commander next above him on the seagoing list is entitled to promotion to the grade of captain; an officer transferred to the reserve list as lieutenant commander shall be retired as lieutenant commander with three-fourths of the pay of that grade when the officer next above him on the seagoing list is entitled to promotion to the grade of captain: Provided, That lieutenant commanders on the reserve list may, upon voluntary application, in the discretion of the President, be placed on the retired list with one-half the pay of that grade.

Sec. 10. That when any officer who served with credit as an officer or enlisted man in the Regular or Volunteer forces during the Civil War prior to April 9, 1865, otherwise than as a cadet, is transferred to the reserve list, such officer shall be entitled to two promotions on the reserve list contemporaneously with the officer next ahead of him on the seagoing list: Provided, That any promotions on the reserve list shall be subject to the order of seniority as now required by law: And provided further, That no officer on the reserve list shall be promoted above the grade of rear admiral.

Sec. 11. That any officer on the seagoing list of the line below the grade of rear admiral who shall be found physically disqualified for sea duty, but who shall be capable of performing shore duty, shall be transferred to the reserve list. Officers who have served more than 30 years and who, when due for promotion to the next higher grade, shall be found physically disqualified for duty, shall, when such disqualification is incident to the Service, be retired in the grade for which they are examined. Officers who have served less than 30 years, when similarly disqualified, shall be retired in the grade which they then hold: Provided, That when a candidate for promotion is found disqualified by reason of professional, mental or moral unfitness, or by reason of physical unfitness not incurred in the line of duty, the examining board may, in its discretion, make one of the following recommendations to

the Navy Department, and the President shall be authorized in his discretion to give effect to the recommendations of the board:

First. If the candidate has had less than 20 years' service, that he be dropped from the Service or retired with furlough pay according to his record in the Service.

Second. If the candidate has had more than 20 and less than 30 years' service, that he be retired with one-half pay or on furlough pay according to his record in the Service.

Third. If the candidate has had more than 30 years' service, that he be retired with one-half the pay of his grade.

Sec. 12. That an office of records of officers shall be established in the Bureau of Navigation, with the necessary clerical and other assistance, to be under the charge of an officer selected by the Secretary of the Navy. This office shall collect and contain the reports of fitness and other records of line officers, excepting those records of officers with the custody of which the Judge Advocate General is now charged; these records, with all pertinent evidence upon the subjects, to be available for presentation to the elimination and all other boards when called for by them.

Sec. 13. That after the passage of this act the minimum sea service in cruising vessels, in the regular duties of the several grades, required of officers on the sea going list of the line of the Navy, before promotion, shall be as follows: Captains, commanders and lieutenant commanders 50 per centum of time in said grades, respectively, at date when promotion is due; Lieutenants, 75 per centum of total time in the grades of lieutenant, lieutenant (junior grade), ensign and midshipman after graduation at date when promotion to the grade of lieutenant commander is due: Provided, That the foregoing requirements of this section shall not apply to officers in the grades in which they are serving at the date of the passage of this act or to officers who by law perform engineering duty only: And provided further, That when an officer due for promotion lacks the required minimum sea service his promotion shall be deferred without loss of date, number or seniority until he has performed the requisite sea service.

Sec. 14. That after three years from the passage of this act the age for admission to the Naval Academy shall be not less than 15 nor more than 18 years. After first graduation from the Naval Academy midshipmen shall serve one year at sea, and shall then be commissioned ensigns without competitive examination, but subject to examinations as now required by law for other commissioned officers of the Navy. Ensigns after two years' service as such or three years after first graduation from the Naval Academy shall be promoted to the grade of lieutenant (junior grade) subject to examinations as now prescribed by law. Lieutenants (junior grade) after three years' service as such shall be promoted to the grade of lieutenant subject to examinations as now prescribed by law: Provided, That all officers now commissioned as ensigns (junior grade) subject to examination as required by existing law: And provided further, That midshipmen after graduation from the Naval Academy shall be entitled to the benefit of the retirement and pension laws: And provided further, That on the promotion of midshipmen to the grade of ensign any excess in the number of midshipmen over the number of vacancies authorized by law shall be honorably discharged with one year's sea pay unless appointed to a staff corps of the Navy or Marine Corps.

Sec. 15. That the provisions of law governing the examination of boatswains and gunners for commissions as ensigns shall be extended to include chief boatswains and chief gunners; and boatswains and gunners shall be entitled to the ten per centum increase of pay for shore duty beyond seas allowed other officers of the Navy: Provided, That boatswains and gunners who may be or have been promoted to chief boatswains and chief gunners to rank with but after ensigns shall suffer no reduction in pay on account of such promotion, but shall continue to receive the higher pay until the pay of the rank to which they are promoted equals or exceeds the pay they were receiving at the date of promotion: And provided, further, That the annual pay of chief boatswains and chief gunners shall be as follows: During the first five years after date of commission, \$1,400; during the second five years after date of commission, \$1,600; during the third five years after date of commission, \$1,800; and thereafter \$2,000.

Sec. 16. That the officers and enlisted men of the Navy shall have the same privilege of voluntary retirement as the same ages as officers and enlisted men of the Army and Marine Corps: Provided, That no officer of the Navy shall be permitted to voluntarily retire with less than thirty years' service, except as provided in Sec. 9 of this act: And provided, further, That Sec. 1442 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended so as to read as follows:

"Sec. 1442. The Secretary of the Navy shall have authority to place on furlough pay, at his own request, any officer or the active list of the Navy."

Sec. 17. That Secs. 8, 9 and 11 of the act entitled "An act to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States," approved March 3, 1899, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Dec. 19, 1906.

Mrs. T. B. Howard and Miss Howard, of No. 15 Sampson row, entertained the football squad, coaches and officials that went to Philadelphia with the team at luncheon Thursday. The following ladies assisted in receiving: Mrs. Terry, the Misses Terry, Mrs. Cook, Mrs. Ziegemeier, Mrs. Gannon, Mrs. Fowler, Mrs. Karns, Miss Rose Bradford, Miss Bonnie Todd, Miss Gross, the Misses Munroe, the Misses Steele, Miss Cowie, the Misses Claude, Miss Byrnes, Miss Hulstead, Miss Ames, Miss Worthington, Miss Randall, Miss Oster, Miss Kinkaid, Miss Starr, Miss Baird, Miss Flora Duval, Miss Tolcott. The house was decorated in Navy colors, blue and gold, and footballs, showing the score 10 to 0, "N's" and stars.

"The American Midshipman" is the title of a booklet published by Elihu S. Riley, of Annapolis, giving a glimpse of the midshipman as he is in the Naval Academy and in the Service. The booklet is well illustrated with portraits of prominent persons connected with the late victory of the Navy over the Army at football. All the football games played by the Navy, including the Army-Navy game, appear in the booklet.

Fencing and rifle shooting have been added to the sports in which successful participants are honored by receiving the right to wear the Navy "N" or stars from the Navy Athletic Association. Fencing was added some time ago, and the insignia awarded in this sport are gray. Rifle shooting is the most recent addition, and the color used is brown or khaki. There is an interesting system governing the awards of athletic insignia. Each sport has its distinctive color and there are three grades of excellence, each known by its distinctive mark. The three marks are the star, the "N" and the "N. 2d." in the order of their value. Besides the sports mentioned, football insignia are yellow; baseball, white; rowing, red; and field and track athletics, green. This makes six sports which are assigned a color and makes the total number of athletic insignia which may be won reach eighteen. Basketball has been introduced, but has not been recognized yet by the assignment of a color.

The star is awarded only to members of a team which has been successful in a competition with West Point, Annapolis's great rival. The yellow football star has just been awarded to the fourteen midshipmen who took part in the Army-Navy football game at Philadelphia. The only midshipmen now in the Academy who have earned the white baseball star are Symington, Thibault and Cohen, who took part in the defeat of the Army two years ago. As the Navy meets the Army only in football, baseball and fencing, the yellow, white and gray stars are the only ones that can be won.

Next in point of honor is the "N." It is awarded to those

who receive the star and also to those who, in the opinion of the Executive Committee, have deserved the honor of wearing it by playing in important games. The "N. 24" is given to those who have played in the minor games or who have done creditable work on the scrub team.

This graded system of awarding honors has worked well and has given those who have done creditable work a badge of distinction, thus encouraging the efforts of the midshipmen to do good work in the different lines of athletics.

At a meeting of the members of the Naval Academy football team held Friday night, Archibald H. Douglass, of Knoxville, Tenn., was elected captain for the season of 1907. Douglass has played half-back on the eleven for parts of the three last seasons. The new captain entered the Academy in 1904, having already made a reputation on the eleven of the University of Tennessee. He broke his leg in the game against Princeton early in that season, and did not play again until the last part of last season. He played again this year and did good work against the Army at Philadelphia. Besides being a fine ground gainer and brilliant defensive player, he has the ability to execute long and well-placed punts.

Mrs. Barton, wife of Comdr. J. K. Barton, No. 9 Sampson Row, entertained her friends Friday afternoon at a card party. There were eight tables and five hundred was played. Mrs. Chew, wife of Prof. John Chew, of the Naval Academy Preparatory School, won first prize, and Mrs. Cowie, wife of Pay Inspr. T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., won the second. Delicious salads, ices, bon-bons, etc., were served. Among the guests were Meses. Trench, Schneek, T. B. Howard, McArthur, Ellis, Marion, Thomas, Nelson, Voinot, George Brown, Oakley, Jr., Oakley, Jr., Rittenhouse and Fowler and Miss Andrews.

Mrs. Cohen, of Philadelphia, mother of Midshipman A. M. Cohen, cadet commander of the brigade, spent the week-end with Mrs. Galloway Cheston, Maryland avenue. Capt. and Mrs. Tilley, of Norfolk, Va., are stopping at Mrs. Cheston's. Mrs. Pryor, wife of Lieutenant Pryor, visited Washington for the week-end. Mrs. Kirk, of New Jersey, mother of Midshipman Kirk, is visiting her son at the Naval Academy. Lieut. and Mrs. Puryear are visiting relatives in Richmond, Va., and will return to Annapolis before sailing for Cuba.

The decorations of the "Christmas Tree," a term given to the order published annually at the Naval Academy giving the names of those midshipmen who are in danger of failing in the semi-annual examinations, in February of this year, was the last; in fact the number of middies warned is only about half as great as last year. The decrease is generally believed to be due to the higher standard of discipline maintained since October. Superintendent Sands recently issued an order complimentary of the discipline among the students and stating that the standard of study has been raised in consequence.

A number of young ladies of the Naval Academy and Annapolis have formed a fencing club, and are receiving instruction from Prof. A. F. Corbier, swordmaster at the Naval Academy. Among the experienced fencers who are interested in the sport are Miss Frances Terry, daughter of Prof. N. M. Terry; Miss Marguerite Ames, daughter of Med. Inspr. H. E. Ames, U.S.N.; and Miss Randall, daughter of Hon. J. Wirt Randall, of Annapolis. It is likely that there will be several matches during the season with ladies' clubs of different cities.

MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Cal., Dec. 13, 1906.

In a driving rain the handsome new cruiser Milwaukee was placed in commission at this yard at 2 o'clock on Monday, Dec. 10. In the severe storm the crew of the ship was marched from the Independence to the cruiser and the ceremonies of commissioning were quickly performed. There is about a month's work to be done at the yard on the Milwaukee, principally in connection with placing her battery aboard, but telegraphic orders received on Friday last gave instructions that her colors be hoisted at once. Accordingly there was no provision made for the crew to live aboard and they are still messing on the receiving ship Independence. Comdr. Charles A. Gove, the Milwaukee's commanding officer, and Mrs. Gove, have been spending the past few months in San Francisco, but are now here as the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Alexander McCrackin. They intend taking apartments at the new Bernard in Vallejo.

Miss Patty Palmer, of Vallejo, was hostess at a charming bridge party last week, entertaining a number of the ladies of the yard. The house was most attractive with greens and cut flowers. The four prizes were won by Mrs. Henry O. Gearing, Mrs. Holden A. Evans, Mrs. Samuel L. Graham and Miss Leila Dickens of San Francisco. Mrs. Nelson H. Goss, Miss Gladys McClung, that was, has gone to Santa Barbara to remain while the Charleston is at that port. Lieut. Wallace Bertholf, of the torpedo flotilla at this yard, and Mrs. Bertholf are spending their honeymoon at Del Monte. Miss Lilly McCalla, who went south just before Thanksgiving to visit her parents, Rear Admiral and Mrs. McCalla, at their Santa Barbara home, has returned to San Francisco. Comdr. De Witt Coffman, of the Boston, and Mrs. Coffman are staying at the Dorchester, in San Francisco.

Paymr. W. B. Rogers, recently ordered to the Buffalo, spent a few days here as the guest of Naval Constr. and Mrs. Evans. A few evenings ago Paymaster Rogers entertained at a small dinner aboard the Buffalo, there being present Lieut. and Mrs. S. L. Bryant, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Evans and Lieut. Comdr. John H. Leonard. Mrs. Lucien Young, who has been suffering from a sprained ankle, has now quite recovered. On Sunday last Capt. and Mrs. Young entertained Edward Chandler, of San Francisco, a relative of the latter. Comdr. Frederic W. Coffin is under treatment at the Mare Island hospital, where he is doing well. Miss Leila Dickens spent a few days of the past week at the yard as the guest of Mrs. Richard M. Cutts.

Comdr. and Mrs. Edmund B. Underwood entertained at dinner this evening, making Comdr. and Mrs. Charles A. Gove the guests of honor. Others present were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Lyon, Comdr. and Mrs. Gearing, Naval Constr. and Mrs. Evans and Paymr. W. B. Rogers. Mrs. Winslow, wife of Comdr. C. McK. Winslow, is now at Santa Barbara, where she will remain while the Pacific Squadron is at that port. It is rumored that the flag ship will not go to Magdalena Bay with the other vessels, but will return to San Francisco to remain for some time after the holidays, in which case Mrs. Winslow will be the guest for a short visit of Mrs. Eleanor Martin, of San Francisco. A number of the wives of officers of the fleet are now at Santa Barbara, and much entertaining is being done for them in the pretty southern city. On Monday evening Mrs. William Diston, of Philadelphia, entertained at a smart dinner at the Potter, complimentary to some of the naval people, and to-morrow night Capt. and Mrs. James H. Bull, who are making their home at Santa Barbara, will be the hosts at a dinner given at the Arlington in honor of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Swinburne, the affair to be followed by a dance.

Mrs. Frank Anderson, chaperoned a small theater party to Vallejo this evening, when Constance Crawley, the English actress, presented the "Taming of the Shrew." In the party were the Meses Dorothy and Eleanor Anderson, the Meses Persons, Asst. Naval Constr. R. D. Gatwood and S. M. Henry, and Asst. Paymaster Rogers. Capt. Alexander McCrackin is at present in the East, called away from California by the death of his sister. In his absence Comdr. E. B. Underwood is acting as captain of the yard. Capt. G. B. Harber, Comdr. H. C. Gearing and Naval Constr. H. A. Evans will leave Saturday for San Francisco to board the new cruiser, South Dakota, for the trip to Santa Barbara channel where her preliminary trial is to be held on the 17th. The ships of the squadron are now there awaiting the trial of the vessel, which is a sister ship of the California.

The time for the completion of all work on the Annapolis has been extended to the first of the coming year. No intimation has yet been received here regarding the identity of the officer who will command her, but she is to be commissioned on an early date and sent out to Tutuila, Samoa, to relieve the Adams as station ship. Her rigging is being changed from that of a barkentine to that of a three-masted schooner.

No orders have yet been received for the sailing of the transport Buffalo, and it is believed she will remain until after the holidays, something unheard of in the history of the naval

transports which have always been ordered to sail just in time to make the officers and men spend their Christmas at sea.

High hopes are entertained here of securing the Army transport Sheridan for repair. As the result of her running on the reef off Honolulu, there will be something like \$300,000 worth of repairs. The structural damage alone amounts to about \$200,000, while the damage to her engines and shafting will easily reach \$50,000. Another \$50,000, roughly figured, will be needed for a general overhauling, so that the work would prove a good job for this yard. Officers here are confident that when bids are submitted those from Mare Island will be found lower than those by any private concern, as such an excellent showing was made here in converting the transport Grant into a deep-sea dredge. If Mare Island gets the Sheridan it will prove particularly acceptable, as over eighty per cent. of the repairs would come under the construction and repair department where work is now very slack.

Advice has been received here that the first shipment of material to be used in the construction of the collier Prometheus, at a cost of \$1,550,000, has been made from the East, and it is hoped that work on the keel of the ship may be commenced on or about the first of March. The building slip is now being prepared for the ship, and the contractor will soon complete all work on the cantilever crane, for the erection of which \$85,000 was appropriated by Congress.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Ky., Dec. 17, 1906.

Lieut. Goodwin Compton, of Fort Sam Houston, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. R. John West. Lieut. and Mrs. Sturges, who have been spending several days with Lieut. and Mrs. Winterburn, left Monday for Arizona. Mrs. Milo C. Corey and little daughter, of Fort Logan H. Root, will spend the Christmas holidays with Mrs. Corey's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Lange.

The Young American Association basketball team was defeated by the Co. C, 18th Inf., team Monday night at the gymnasium by a score of 28-25.

The funeral of Henry D. Creary, who died in Kansas City Sunday of diabetes, was held here at the National Cemetery Monday with military honors, in charge of Chaplain Axton. The deceased was chief clerk to Capt. J. M. Sigworth, paymaster, at Kansas City. He was a son of the late Major William E. Creary, U.S.A. He was born in Washington forty years ago.

Capt. and Mrs. Gordon left Saturday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Gordon's father, who lived in St. Louis. Lieut. John E. Greene, 25th Inf., is here for a short period. Little Miss Julia King Gieves, who is with her mother in San Antonio, Texas, and has a very ill with pneumonia, is much better and will stay some time with her grandparents, Judge and Mrs. King, before returning home.

The post basketball team was defeated by the team of the Kansas City Athletic Club in Kansas City Tuesday night, by 48 to 22. The Kansas City team used fifteen players, three of them last year's stars, while the soldiers used but seven men. Garlow was the star from the garrison.

Major Boughton and Lieutenant Morrow took prominent parts in the minstrel show given in Leavenworth by the "Elks" and were loudly applauded.

Capt. and Mrs. Willis Uline announce the birth of a daughter Dec. 13. Mrs. Uline is spending the winter with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Taylor, of Leavenworth, Kas.

Captain Munn and Mrs. May Orton will be married Monday evening at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William Bond, at Fourth and Pine streets. Captain Munn will be remembered as having attended the Infantry and Cavalry School here as a militia officer in the class of 1905. His home is in Vancouver, Wash. He is now mining engineer, and will take his bride immediately to Old Mexico.

Mrs. R. R. Wood was the host at a charming bridge party Wednesday for her house guest, Miss A. T. Smith, of Herkimer, N.Y. The first prize, a Gibson picture, was won by Mrs. E. W. Clarke; the second, a hat pin holder, by Mrs. L. S. Morey. Mrs. Wood was assisted by Mrs. Smith, and among the present were Mesdames Murray, McCabe, Normoy, Traub, Paulding, Hunt, Edwards, McDonald, Beech, Marshall, Coles, Cowan, Minus, Morey, Nelly, Taylor, Walsh, Sharp and Miss Parker. Mrs. M. F. Steele entertained Wednesday afternoon with cards in compliment to the wives of the student officers; five hundred was the game enjoyed, and the prizes were awarded to Mrs. DeWitt, Mrs. Davis and Mrs. Moss. Mrs. Steele was assisted by Mrs. Ryan and Mrs. Sayre. Col. and Mrs. William Paulding entertained Thursday evening with a reception to the officers and ladies of the 18th Infantry.

Lieut. H. W. Bathiany, 3d Inf., is the guest of friends at the garrison. Mrs. A. B. Warfield and little daughter, Ellen Louise, left Thursday for Chicago, where they will join Lieutenant Warfield. They were accompanied by Mrs. Warfield's mother, Mrs. Charles Dougherty, and Mrs. Boyer, of Kansas City. Mrs. Dougherty and Mr. Boyer will spend Christmas with them. Lieut. and Mrs. John Murphy have returned from their wedding trip and are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Springs. Mrs. Clarence Knight and Mrs. Arthur Mack have landed in New York from the Philippines, and will come here to spend the winter with their parents, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Brewster. Capt. and Mrs. D. Brainard Case and Miss Bettine Case, of Fort Riley, will come to spend the Christmas holidays with Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Caldwell. Lieut. L. M. Purcell, of Fort Sam Houston, has arrived for examination for promotion. Among the officers who go away to spend the holidays are Lieutenants Potts, 8th Inf., who will go to Washington to visit his father, Colonel Potts; Lieutenant Patterson, who will go to Maryland to visit relatives, and Captain Haines and Lieutenant Musgrave, who will go to Washington. The officers and ladies of the garrison will hold an informal Christmas hop on Dec. 21 at Pope Hall.

Capt. Campbell King, Capt. H. O. Williams, Lieuts. W. T. Merry, D. K. Major and W. H. Smith were the guests Saturday evening of Miss Bernice Wyeth, of St. Joseph, for the Centennial Club. Caldwell, the cavalry guest of his sister, Mrs. Clara O. Sherrill, for the holidays. Capt. W. B. Folwell attended the dance at the Benton Club Saturday night. Major George O. Squier left Friday for Washington and other eastern points to spend the holidays. Lieutenant Ware left the last of the week for his home in Mississippi to spend Christmas. Lieut. Jeanne Brugere left Saturday for New Orleans for a short stay. Mrs. Hickox, wife of Lieutenant Hickox, left Thursday for Syracuse, N.Y. Lieutenant Herron has gone to Crawfordville, Ind., for Christmas with his sisters, the Meses Herron. Miss Marguerite Wood will return from Topeka, where she is attending school, to spend the holidays with her parents, Lieut. and Mrs. Wood. Wednesday evening Lieut. and Mrs. Wood entertained with bridge, their honor guest being Mrs. Smith of Herkimer, N.Y. Mrs. Kirby, Mrs. Murray and the Meses Hall assisted Mrs. Paulding at the reception given by Col. and Mrs. Paulding Thursday night.

Major J. M. Funnell, who will command one of the battalions of the 18th, is on sick report, and is not expected here before spring. Mrs. Walter Kruger is the guest of Mrs. Charles Lockridge in Kansas City. Mo. Lieutenant Hughes was a guest at a theater party Monday night in Kansas City given by Miss Emily Keith. The children of the post will be entertained with Christmas services and a Christmas tree in Pope Hall. A committee, composed of Mrs. Paulding, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Sayre and Mrs. R. R. Raymond, are soliciting subscriptions so that a large tree and presents can be secured.

The High School of the night, the night of a most brilliant function, the military card party given by branch No. 4 of the Army Relief Society, at which at least 200 guests were present. The affair was very successful, over \$200 being netted. Forty-five card tables were filled, five hundred being played. The party was in charge of Mrs. Charles Crawford as chairman of the entertainment committee; Mrs. Millar represented the Artillery Corps, Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Dillingham the Infantry, Mrs. Walsh and Mrs. Sterritt the Cavalry, Mrs. Stuart and Mrs. Sherrill the Engineers, Mrs. Seaton the Signal Corps, and Mrs. Carter the Medical Corps. Mrs. Beach and Mrs. Traub conducted the refreshment department, and Mrs. McFarland, Mrs. Morrison and Miss Hall the prizes. During the early evening a reception was held, Colonel Hall, Miss Hall, Col. and Mrs. Paulding receiving. A feature of the party

was the artistic decoration of the booths. The Artillery booth was formed of wheels from wagons and cannon, through the spokes of which colors were entwined. The Signal Corps had an arc light over its booth, with the insignia and colors of the corps painted on the globe. The Infantrymen used rifles for decorating; the Cavalry used sabers and other accoutrements. In fact each branch used that which it is most associated with. Refreshments were served from the stage, and the large table was adorned with American beauties. The prizes, which were very elaborate and beautiful, were donated by the local firms and merchants. Many attended from the city.

FORT OGLETHORPE.

Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., Dec. 18, 1906.

Mr. Milton Anderson and bride were the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Edward D. Anderson for a few days last week, en route from New York, where they spent their honeymoon, to their future home in Memphis, Tenn. Mrs. William Cody and small grandson, who have been the guests of Mrs. Cody's daughter, Mrs. Clarence A. Stott, for the past five or six weeks, have departed for their home in North Platte, Neb. Lieut. and Mrs. James M. Burroughs entertained Col. and Mrs. John B. Kerr, Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds, Lieut. and Mrs. George W. Biegler and Lieut. Charles M. Telford and George B. Hunter at dinner on Dec. 10.

The third of the series of entertainments occurred in the gymnasium on Dec. 4, and was a great success. The performance was given by the "Alpine Company," four young ladies whose musical accomplishments quite captivated the large audience present. The young ladies at the post, Miss Jane Goldman, Miss Charlotte Ryan, Miss May Stott, Miss Blanche O'Neil and Miss Webb Trumbo were entertained by Miss Dora O'Keefe at the Lyceum entertainment. Mrs. Payne chaperoned the party.

The military euche given for the benefit of the Army Relief Society at the post hall on the 7th instant, was an unqualified success, both financially and socially. Cards were played at ten tables, and after the game was ended delightful refreshments, furnished by the members of the society, were served. Owing to the liberality of the merchants of Chattanooga some elegant prizes were offered. The fortunate winners were Capt. J. E. Cusack, Mrs. R. Walker and Mrs. C. A. Stott for the first place, and Mesdames Symmonds, Morgan, Goldman, Ryan, Trumbo; Lieutenants Swift, Brown, Walker, Scott and Hunter for the second. The society have on hand about fifty dollars.

Col. and Mrs. John B. Kerr were the host and hostess at a dinner for Major and Mrs. Thomas B. Dugan, Capt. and Mrs. James S. Wilson and Lieut. and Mrs. John J. Ryan on the 12th. Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball returned during the week from Ogden, Utah, where he enjoyed a thirty days' leave. Dental Surg. George L. Mason arrived last week from Atlanta, Ga. Capt. and Mrs. John M. Morgan entertained at bridge Saturday evening. Those playing were: Major and Mrs. Henry J. Goldman, Major H. G. Sickle, Capt. and Mrs. Symmonds, Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Cusack and Lieut. and Mrs. John A. Degen. About two hundred invitation have been issued by the 12th Cavalry Club to a "smoker" to be given on the 21st in the club building to the members of the Mountain City Club, of Chattanooga.

Capt. Hugh D. Berkeley has returned from Atlanta, Ga., where he was called by the death of his brother. Capt. and Mrs. Joseph E. Cusack gave a dinner to Col. and Mrs. John B. Kerr, Major and Mrs. H. J. Goldman and Capt. and Mrs. Charles J. Symmonds the evening of the 13th. Miss Charlotte Ryan entertained Miss Regina Hahn, of Chattanooga, for the military euche on the 7th. Dr. J. A. Clark has returned from Atlanta, Ga.

A little daughter made her appearance at the home of Lieut. and Mrs. Frank L. Case Sunday, Dec. 16.

Some very interesting stereoscopic views illustrating "Ben Hur" were given by Chaplain T. P. O'Keefe on the 16th during his regular Sunday evening service. Dr. J. Hill, who has a four months' leave, with Mrs. Hill will depart in a few days for a tour of Europe. Mrs. C. A. Stott has issued invitations to a reception on the 18th in honor of her father, Col. William F. Cody, who is at present at Fort Oglethorpe.

FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kan., Dec. 16, 1906.

The basketball game in the gymnasium last Wednesday evening between Fort Riley and Beloit, the champions of Northwestern Kansas, resulted in a score of 30 to 14, in favor of the former. During the first half the game was fast, clean and exciting, but the second half was slow and many foul plays were called. During three-fourths of the game the ball was in the collegians' territory. Fort Riley was far superior in passing the ball, but somewhat deficient in throwing baskets. The post lineup was as follows: Lieutenant Gordon, center; Twiford, Greder, forward; Howard, Lieutenant Hetrick, defense. Last Thursday the post basketball team was defeated by the State Agricultural College team in Manhattan by a score of 53 to 16.

Col. George E. Pond, Q.M. Dept., and Mrs. Pond, were visitors in the post last week, while on their way to San Francisco, where they will visit their son, Lieut. George E. Pond, 8d Inf. Col. and Mrs. Pond were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Dalton, of Junction City. Colonel Pond has a great interest in Fort Riley, as it was he who made the plans for the reconstruction of the post, and it was under him that the majority of the work, which was begun in 1898, was carried out. Capt. M. S. Murray, Sub. Dept., who with his family have been the guests of Dr. and Mrs. Roberts, and who was recently retired, left on Wednesday for New Mexico and Arizona, where he will select a place for a home. For the present Mrs. Murray and the children will stay with Dr. and Mrs. Roberts. Lieut. J. P. Kiehl, 13th Cav., is taking the course of instruction for bakers. Major George H. Morgan, detailed in the Military Secretary's Department, and his family, will not leave for Chicago until the last of the month. Capt. T. Bentley Mott, A.C., left Wednesday for New York city for a two months' leave. His address while there will be the Union Club. Lieutenant Boisseau commands the 22d Battery in his absence.

At the home of the bride's parents, south of the city, Veterinarian Charles H. Jewell, A.C., and Miss Anna Osterhaus will be married on Dec. 22. After a short wedding trip they will be at home in the Cavalry post.

Capt. Walter M. Whitman, constructing quartermaster, will go to Fort Leavenworth very shortly to look over the new laundry at that post with a view of establishing one here. The subject was talked over with the Secretary of War when he visited the post, in the connection with the building of an electric light and ice plant, with a view of economy in combining all three of the establishments. It is very probable that the site to be selected will be at the power-house plant on the Republican bottom.

Lieut. P. D. Glassford, manager of the Athletic Association, is already making plans for the baseball season. A year ago the Athletic Association was in debt to the amount of \$1,000. The last of this has been paid off and, with a successful basketball season, there should be ample funds on hand to start the baseball season in first-class shape. If the funds on hand will warrant it, the scene of the games will be changed from the Athletic park to the north end of the Cavalry parade ground, with a new grandstand and covered bleachers.

Major Walter L. Finley, 9th Cav., joined the post on the 13th and will command the Cavalry subpost. Lieut. J. W. Wilen, 13th Cav., is convalescing from an operation for appendicitis performed at the post hospital two weeks ago. Lieutenants Stuart, Barnard, Butler and McCabe, student officers, have occupied the dwelling across the avenue from the old post exchange building, where they have also established a mess. Veterinarian Tempary, 9th Cav., has returned from Omaha, where he passed Thanksgiving with his son.

The officers of the 2d Cavalry squadron gave a farewell dinner to Mrs. Sloum at her quarters on Saturday, prior to her



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departure for New York city, where Major and Mrs. Slocum will make their home upon his retirement from active service, in order that he may take up the management of the Sage estate. Mrs. Slocum left with her niece, Miss Green, on Thursday. Capt. B. M. Koehler, A.C., entertained Capt. and Mrs. Snow, Miss Hoyle, Captain Lassiter and Lieutenant Dodds at dinner on Wednesday.

Capt. Gay Carleton, 15th Cav., has received his commission as major and has been assigned to the 4th Cavalry, and as the 4th is due to return to the States next fall, Colonel Godfrey has asked that he be retained here until that time, as there is a great scarcity of field officers in the post. Lieutenants Sturgis, Barnard, Butler and McCabe gave a dinner at their mess on Tuesday evening for Major Carleton, in honor of his promotion. Those present were: Majors Carleton, Lewis and Morgan, and Captain Case. Mrs. Hoyle gave a delightful musical on Tuesday evening. Vocal solos were rendered by the Misses Green and Hoyle and by the hostess. Mrs. Connor gave several violin solos, and she, with Miss Banister, played several mandolin duets. Miss Banister accompanied the vocal soloists and also rendered a piano solo.

FORT SEWARD.

Fort William H. Seward, Alaska, Dec. 10, 1906.

On Thursday, evening, Nov. 15, a dinner was tendered by the officers and ladies of this post to Brig. Gen. Charles H. Noble, retired, and Mrs. Noble, incident to their departure for the States. It was with feelings of sincerest regret that the officers of the 10th Infantry, and particularly those who were under General Noble's immediate command at this post, learned of his retirement. There is not one, either among officers or soldiers, whose good fortune it was to have done duty under him, who did not have a feeling akin to affection for the late Colonel of our regiment. A conscientious commander, "facile princeps" in ability to make distinction between the official and social happenings of Army existence and a genial, fatherly friend to all, irrespective of rank. At a meeting of the officers of the post a dinner was decided upon as a testimonial of regard most likely to please General Noble. To the ladies of the post was entrusted the carrying out of the preliminaries. It was held at the quarters of Major Reynolds, surg., U.S.A. The table was exquisitely arranged under the personal supervision of Mrs. Reynolds and the viands were calculated to make a gourmand out of a chronic dyspeptic.

During the course of the dinner Major Reynolds proposed the health of Gen. and Mrs. Noble, which was cordially responded to by all present. Immediately afterwards an old horseshoe, entwined with ribbons and with a card attached, was presented to the General by one of the officers. On the card was inscribed "To the 'Noblest' Roman of them all. Good luck and Godspeed." With a few words mingled with emotion the General thanked us for our well wishes and accepted the token with the feeling that

"Lover's gift is naught, is naught,
'Tis giver's love that's worth a thought."

During the dinner selections were rendered by the post orchestra, and towards the close sentiments fitting to the occasion eloquently themselves in the impromptu speeches of the officers. Although it was a festive board around which we gathered, the occasion that begot it could not help but make itself felt throughout the dinner. It was long after "taps" when the evening's entertainment was brought to a close. The dinner was strictly a post affair, consequently those who sat at the table with Gen. and Mrs. Noble were the post commander, Capt. J. B. Gowen, and Mrs. Gowen; Major and Mrs. Reynolds, Mrs. Crallé, wife of Captain Crallé, regimental Q. M.; Capt. and Mrs. Coleman, Chaplain Perry, Lieutenant Morris and Miss Craney, sister of Mrs. Crallé; Lieutenants DeLancey and Ellerson. Captain Crallé, who had gone to Seattle, would also have been present had not his boat been several hours behind schedule time. Mrs. Ellerson, wife of Lieutenant Ellerson, was unfortunately too ill to attend.

Two days later the Dolphin, of the Alaskan Steamship Co., carried away our late C.O. and the popular lady of the post, Mrs. Noble, accompanied by their son, Charles. On the afternoon of the 17th a "general's salute" of eleven guns was fired and in the evening everybody of the post gathered at the dock to wish "bon voyage" to the departing ones. The 10th Infantry band gave a serenade and the General shook hands and said good-bye with tears to everyone of his late command who was on the dock. There was an atmosphere of gloom pervading all. In the promotion of Colonel Noble, the 10th Infantry lost a commander of whom the post might well say, "to know him is to love him."

THE PRESIDIO.

Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 14, 1906.

The most interesting event at the Presidio this last week was the wedding on Wednesday, Dec. 12, of Capt. Charles C. Smith, 20th Inf., and Miss Elizabeth T. Schenck, daughter of the late Col. A. D. Schenck, A.C., and Mrs. Schenck. Only relatives and a few intimate friends were present, but all agreed that it was one of the most beautiful weddings they had ever witnessed.

Mrs. Lundeen, wife of Col. John A. Lundeen, A.C., with their younger daughter, is visiting another daughter, Mrs. Steele, wife of Capt. Harvey L. Steele, A.C., at Fort Stevens, Oregon. Mrs. Lundeen expects to reach the Presidio soon after Christmas. Lieut. and Mrs. Tilman Campbell, A.C., are rejoicing at the arrival of a little daughter. Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson, A.C., has returned to the Presidio from leave. Capt. William F. Lewis, Med. Dept., has reported at the General Hospital for duty. The family of Lieut. Charles L. Foster, Med. Dept., arrived this week and will live in the East Cantonment.

The severe rain and wind storm that raged in this part of the State in the early part of the week did considerable damage at the Presidio. Many trees were uprooted and fences and

hedges blown down. A large building, used during the "earthquake days," by the medical supply depot, in course of removal to a lot in rear of the General Hospital, completely collapsed. Work has been resumed on the removal of the ruins of the old "adobe" houses so badly damaged by the earthquake.

FORT BLISS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, Dec. 15, 1906.

Lieut. and Mrs. James H. Como, 25th Inf., and baby son arrived at the post last week from a visit to El Reno, Oklahoma, with Mrs. Como's parents. Lieut. Walter C. Short's detail on a map making expedition will keep him busy for several months. Workmen are busily engaged turning the old hospital into quarters for the bachelor officers, as the present quarters are entirely inadequate; the new building can not be ready for occupancy for at least a month.

Mrs. Leitch, wife of Capt. Joseph D. Leitch, 25th Inf., arrived last week from the East. Mrs. C. C. Cresson, widow of the late Colonel Cresson, U.S.A., accompanied by her daughter, was a passing visitor at the post last week on her way to Mexico. Little Marjorie Powell, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Hiram M. Powell, gave a delightful party to a number of her small friends last week, the occasion being her seventh birthday. Mrs. Jacob Blanco and her daughter, Miss Rosa, expect to leave this coming week to make their home in the City of Mexico. Lieut. and Mrs. Christopher C. Fewel, U.S.N., who have been visiting the former's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Fewel, in El Paso, leave next week for Go Island, Lieutenant Fewel's station.

The reception at the post last week, given by the officers and ladies of the post to Col. and Mrs. Robert Hoyt, Capt. and Mrs. Marcus D. Cronin and Capt. and Mrs. Hiram M. Powell, was a delightful affair. The large hall was elaborately decorated with flags and bunting, relieved by the soft green of palms and smilax. Dainty programs of blue and white bore the names of the guests of honor. At midnight "mess call" was sounded and the gay dancers ceased from their pleasant exertions to partake of a tempting supper. Those present were Col. and Mrs. Hoyt, Capt. and Mrs. Cronin, Capt. and Mrs. Powell, Major and Mrs. Partello, Capt. and Mrs. Albright, Lieut. and Mrs. Wallen, Lieut. and Mrs. Bump, Lieut. and Mrs. Sykes, Lieut. and Mrs. Stone, Dr. and Mrs. Dillon, Miss Partello, Miss Porter, Lieutenants Short, Corby, Schudt and Marmon. A number of guests from El Paso were also present, coming out on the trolley special.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Dec. 19, 1906.

The regular meetings of the card and reading clubs were held, the former at Mrs. Paine's, the latter, at which the subject was "The Government of London," at Mrs. Johnson's. A social event of general interest was a tea given by Mrs. Pierce for her sister, Miss Katherine Young, who is her guest, on Friday afternoon, Dec. 14. Miss Young received with Mrs. Pierce. Mesdames Scott and Gordon poured tea and coffee, and among the ladies assisting in receiving the many guests were Mesdames William R. Smith, Walter D. Smith, Whitlock and Baer, and Misses Gordon and Braden. Miss Warner, who is spending the winter at the Bigelow place, "The Squirrels," Highland Falls; Monignor O'Keefe, pastor of the Church of the Sacred Heart, Highland Falls, and the Misses Arden, of Garrison, were among guests from a distance. The officers gave a hop on Friday evening, the attendance at which was very good. Mrs. Congrove and Miss McIntyre, of New York; Mrs. Frederick Snare and Miss Snare were among guests. A concert was given in Memorial Hall on Saturday evening.

Already a note of spring seems heard in the announcement of baseball dates. Harvard will play West Point on April 24; Columbia on May 18.

FORT HANCOCK.

Fort Hancock, N.J., Dec. 18, 1906.

The officers and ladies of the post were entertained at a most delightful hop on Friday evening. The hall was prettily decorated with holly and cut flowers. Among those present were Col. H. L. Harris, Major and Mrs. Harmon, Miss Harris, Capt. W. I. Westervelt, Lieut. and Mrs. William F. Jones, Lieut. and Mrs. E. M. Shinkle, Miss Gibbons, Mr. Harmon, Capt. and Mrs. T. L. Ames, Capt. and Mrs. W. A. Phillips, Lieut. and Mrs. John Lund, Miss Harmon, Mr. Stone, Miss Baldwin, Mr. Cross, Lieut. and Mrs. M. L. Ireland, Lieut. P. W. Griffin, and Dr. D. W. Harmon.

Lieut. A. W. Jackson expects to spend the holidays in New Orleans. Miss Baldwin, who has been visiting Lieut. and Mrs. J. B. Dillard, has returned home. Mrs. Wolf entertained at bridge last week, those present being Mrs. Ward, Mrs. Jones and Mrs. Corput.

BORN.

CAMPBELL.—To Lieut. and Mrs. Tilman Campbell, Art. Corps, U.S.A., at San Francisco, Cal., on Dec. 12, 1906, a daughter, Nancy Du Val. Mrs. Campbell is the daughter of Brig. Gen. Cyrus S. Roberts, U.S.A., retired.

CASE.—To the wife of Lieut. Frank L. Case, 12th U.S. Cav., on Dec. 16, 1906, at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., a daughter.

CUNNINGHAM.—To the wife of Capt. Mack K. Cunningham, Signal Corps, U.S.A., a son, at Fort Omaha, Neb., Nov. 24, 1906.

DONNELLAN.—At San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 7, 1906, to the wife of Mr. John T. Donnellan, a son, John Tilton Donnellan, jr., grandson of Brig. Gen. Sedgwick Pratt, U.S.A., retired.

GOLDBERMAN.—To the wife of Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, Art. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Phyllis Virginia, at Fort Washington, Md., Dec. 19, 1906.

HANNAY.—To the wife of Capt. John R. Hannay, 22d U.S. Inf., a daughter, at Fort McDowell, Cal., Dec. 7, 1906.

HERBERT.—To the wife of Lieut. Comdr. W. C. Herbert, U.S.N., on Dec. 14, 1906, a son.

KLEIN.—To the wife of Principal Musician Emanuel Klein, band, 16th U.S. Inf., a son, on Oct. 24, 1906, at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, P.I.

ULINE.—At Leavenworth, Kas., Dec. 13, 1906, a daughter, to the wife of Capt. Willis Uline, 15th U.S. Inf.

MARRIED.

ARCHER—MIDDLETON.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 18, 1906, Capt. Percy F. Archer, U.S.M.C., and Miss Ethel Middleton.

BREWSTER—SUMNER.—On Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, 1906, by the Rev. J. D. Keefe, Rector of St. Marks Church, Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn, N.Y., Georgine Louise, daughter of Rear Admiral George W. Sumner, U.S.N., to Capt. Sidney W. Brewster, U.S.M.C.

CLOMAN—CLEMENT.—At Lakewood, N.J., Dec. 18, 1906, Capt. Sydney A. Cloman, 23d U.S. Inf., and Mrs. Flora Louise Clement.

CRANE—TIRRELL.—At St. Louis, Mo., Dec. 1, 1906, Lieut. Col. C. J. Crane, U.S.A., and Miss Louisa K. Tirrell.

FAISON—SOWERS.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 19, 1906, Major Samson L. Faison, 24th U.S. Inf., and Miss Eleanor Sowers.

GOSSETT—CLAYTON.—At Annapolis, Md., Dec. 19, 1906, Miss Katherine Coleman Clayton to Lieut. Benjamin B. Gossett, U.S.M.C.

HUGHES—von FRITSCH.—At Omaha, Neb., Nov. 23, 1906, Contract Surg. Leonard S. Hughes, U.S.A., and Miss Marguerite von Fritsch.

LITTLEFIELD—ASHMEAD.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 19, 1906, Lieut. William L. Littlefield, U.S.N., and Miss Beatrice Ashmead.

POLLARD—PIGMAN.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 19, 1906, Miss Addie Pigmam, daughter of Rear Admiral George W. Pigmam, U.S.N., to Mr. Charles R. Pollard.

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SHAW—DENIG.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 20, 1906, P. A. Surg. Harry Shaw, U.S.N., and Miss Gracia Livingston Hubbard Denig, daughter of Comdr. R. G. Denig, U.S.N.

DIED.

BLOOMBERG.—In Switzerland, Nov. 28, 1906, Rev. A. A. Bloomberg, father of Capt. Horace D. Bloomberg, Med. Dept., U.S.A.

BROOKE.—At Lexington, Va., Dec. 14, 1906, Col. John M. Brooke, formerly a Lieutenant, U.S.N., and father of Lieut. George M. Brooke, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

BROWN.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 14, 1906, Comdr. R. M. G. Brown, U.S.N., retired.

CREARY.—At Kansas City, Mo., Dec. 16, 1906, Henry D. Creary, a son of the late Major William E. Creary, U.S.A.

HENDRICKSON.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 6, 1906, Mr. George Hendrickson, son of the late Major Thomas Hendrickson, U.S.A., who died in 1878.

HOYT.—At Jeffersonville, Ind., Dec. 4, 1906, George S. Hoyt, son of the late Captain Hoyt, Q.M. Dept., U.S.A., in the twenty-first year of his age.

DOAN.—George P., in the eighty-sixth year of his age, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1906, at the family residence, 3523 Washington avenue, St. Louis, Mo., father of the wife of Major J. B. Erwin, I.G. Dept., and of the wife of Capt. W. H. Gordon, adjutant, 18th Inf., U.S.A.

GLENN.—In the Philippines, Oct. 22, 1906, Thomas Glenn, an employee of the Q.M.D., and formerly of the 20th U.S. Inf.

GOLDBERMAN.—On Dec. 15, 1906, Caspar Golderman, ex-secretary of the Board of Health, New York city, and father of Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, Art. Corps, U.S.A.

HARDWICK.—At Augusta, Ga., Dec. 5, 1906, George W. Hardwick, father of Mrs. Cordray, wife of Capt. David P. Cordray, 26th U.S. Inf.

MATHEWS.—At New Castle, Ky., Mrs. Mathews, mother of Mrs. Gullion, wife of Lieut. Allen W. Gullion, 24 U.S. Inf.

MCDONALD.—At Baldwin, Miss., Dec. 11, 1906, Mr. Walter McDonald, son-in-law of Chaplain J. A. Randolph, 6th U.S. Inf.

RYAN.—At Albany, N.Y., Dec. 15, 1906, Richard Ryan, father of Lieut. J. P. J. Ryan, U.S.N.

SELLERS.—At Philadelphia, Pa., Dec. 14, 1906, John Sellers, father of Mrs. William E. Almy.

SYMMONDS.—On Dec. 16, 1906, Beatrice, widow of Col. Henry C. Symonds, late U.S.A., and daughter of the late Hon. Benjamin Brandreth. Funeral service from St. Paul's Church, Ossining, N.Y., Dec. 19.

TANNER.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 16, 1906, Comdr. Zera L. Tanner, U.S.N., retired.

WADSWORTH.—At Washington, D.C., Dec. 8, 1906, Mrs. Florence A. Wadsworth, sister-in-law of Brig. Gen. John M. Wilson, U.S.A.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

The third annual dinner of commanding officers of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia of Manhattan, Brooklyn and the Bronx, was held at the New York Athletic Club, New York city, on the night of Dec. 19, and proved a very enjoyable event. Those present were Gens. James McLeer and George Moore Smith, Col. Daniel Appleton, John G. Eddy, William F. Morris, William G. Bates, David E. Austen, William A. Stokes, Walter B. Hotchkiss, Majors Elmore F. Austin, Oliver B. Bridgman, Charles I. Debovoise, William S. Terberry, Capt. Henry S. Rasquin, Louis Wendel, David Wilson and Elliott Bigelow, jr., from the National Guard, and Comdr. William B. Franklin from the Naval Militia. All the officers gave an interesting account of the work of their organizations during the year. Col. Daniel Appleton was re-elected president, and Capt. David Wilson, secretary-treasurer.

The 2d Battery, N.Y., Brevet Major David Wilson, will be reviewed by Gen. E. A. McAlpin at its armory on the night of Jan. 10. The battery will fire a salute at Albany, Jan. 1, at the inauguration of Governor Hughes.

Co. I, 69th N.Y., Captain Healy, will give a beefsteak dinner at the armory on Saturday night, Jan. 5.

The fiftieth anniversary games of the 7th Regiment, N.G. N.Y., held at the armory on Dec. 15, attracted a big audience and resulted in some rare good sport. There was a large sprinkling of company colors throughout the audience, and the holders of them waved them vigorously for their favorites. The program was a long one, and many of the track events had to be run off in several heats, but the excellent management that has marked previous games held under the 7th Regiment Athletic Association was in evidence, and there were no delays of any kind. It was a great night for Co. E, whose representatives scored the largest number of points for the military and the Halsted Liner trophies. Of the sixteen contests on the program, four counted for the military prize. Co. E won this, with a total of eleven points, and the Halsted trophy, with thirty-six points. Co. H was second for the latter prize, with twenty-three points, and Co. D third, with twenty-two points. Co. F came next, with seventeen, and Co. K fifth, with twelve. Co. I had ten and Cos. B and A seven points each. For the military trophy Co. K was second, with six points, and Co. I third, with five points. Cos. A, D and H each had three points, and Cos. B and I one point each. An innovation was offered at the games which aroused considerable interest. It was a one mile invitation roller skating race handicap. Sand was put on the track for this contest. All the contestants kept bunched for the last half of the race and a few of the skaters went down. The race was won in the closest kind of a finish by Clyde Martin, of the Clermont Rink, with E. L. Crabb, of the same rink, second. Among other interesting events was the invitation one mile inter-regimental relay race handicap. It was won by the 22d Regiment's first team, composed of A. J. Crockett, R. G.

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Koch, C. J. Clarke and G. F. Smith; 23d Regiment's first team, composed of H. Valentin, C. Valcon, S. Northridge and H. Sedley, second; 22d Regiment's second team, composed of H. J. Edwards, J. Ellingwood, A. MacCutcheon and J. Schaeffer, third. Time, 3:32 3-5. Mr. Paul Pilgrim, of Co. E, the world famous runner, broke the army record at 1,000 yards, his time being 2 min. 21 1-5 secs. Sergt. W. Hughes, also of Co. E, broke the record in the one-lap sack race, formerly held by Mr. D. Darlington. Mr. Richard Halsted, who has presented valuable trophies to the regiment, was an honorary referee.

The officers and non-commissioned officers of Co. F, 47th N.Y., have presented to Sergt. W. A. Hagerly of that company a handsome silver pitcher, ornamented with the State and regimental coat of arms in honor of his recent marriage.

Gen. George Moore Smith, commanding the 1st Brigade, N. G. N.Y., reviewed the 9th Regiment, under command of Col. William F. Morris, at the armory on the night of Dec. 14 before a large and enthusiastic audience. Officers of General Smith's staff present were Lieut. Col. T. J. O'Donohue and N. S. Jarvis; Majors A. H. Abel, H. B. Fisher, F. C. Thomas and E. F. Austin; Capt. J. H. Townsend, A. W. Little and W. S. Scott. Among the special guests were Capt. F. M. Gibson, U.S.A.; Col. J. H. Foote, 14th N.Y.; Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Lynch, S.W.V., and Lieut. J. W. Elmes, 69th N.Y. The display of the regiment, while very creditable, was behind the standard of its fine exhibitions of last season. This set back was mainly due to two companies which will doubtless make up before the next review. For the review the regiment paraded twelve commands of sixteen files each, divided into three battalions. The battalion commanders respectively were Lieut. Col. S. E. Japha, Majors J. D. Walton and J. J. Byrne. A regimental drill was given after the review, and a regimental parade concluded the military exercises. The most interesting feature of the evening and one that other regiments in the brigade will be interested in, was the first appearance of the enlisted band. This organization consisted of some fifty-four men who enlisted in the regiment to form a band, and have been studying at the armory regularly for some weeks. The new band deserves great credit for its work, and its success was even beyond expectation. After the military ceremonies the reviewing officer and special guests were enjoyably entertained by Colonel Morris and his officers.

Co. C, 12th N.Y., Capt. N. T. Robb, will hold some athletic games, to be followed by a reception at the armory, on the night of Feb. 21. Some of the events will be open to all amateurs, and the program is now being prepared. Co. H, Captain Hoeninghaus, will probably hold an entertainment at the armory on Feb. 11.

The 22d N.Y., Colonel Hotchkiss, will be reviewed at its armory on the night of Wednesday, Jan. 9, by ex-Col. John T. Camp. The members of Defendarm Association will also parade in a body for the first time, and the event will mark a kind of a reunion of former members of the 22d. The non-coms. of the regiment are making great preparations for their annual ball to be held in the armory on Feb. 21. The tickets, which will admit a gentleman and lady, will be \$1 each, and the event will be strictly full dress. The armory will be specially decorated. Co. C have received a very handsome hall clock from the State, won in rifle shooting at Creedmoor. Co. E will hold a Christmas tree entertainment at the armory on Friday night, Dec. 28.

Col. Edward E. Britton, A.A.G., on the staff of Brig. Gen. James McLeer, commanding the 1st Brigade, has resigned, and the announcement will be received with regret by all who appreciate the worth of a capable and energetic officer in the ranks of citizen soldiers. The unsatisfactory conditions prevailing in some quarters have not met with the approval of Colonel Britton, who favors decisive action being taken to remedy evils which he thinks could be removed if the right measures were applied. It is because he sees no immediate prospect of any remedies being resorted to that he is not content to remain in the position of assistant adjutant general and counselor of the brigade commander, but is giving up his position he recommends the appointment in his place of Brevet Brig. Gen. John B. Frothingham, president of the Veteran Association of the 23d Regiment. Colonel Britton is one of the best known Guard officers in the United States. He has lectured before the National Guard in many States on topics relative to the Service. He is one of the gold medalists of the Military Service Institute, and performed the most strenuous work in connection with the agitation in favor of the new Federal militia law, the adoption of which is generally attributed largely to his initiative and continued advocacy. Last summer he was signally honored by Major Gen. Fred D. Grant, U.S.A., who appointed him a member of his staff during the Mt. Gretna maneuvers. To the maneuvers at Manassas, Fort Riley and West Point, Ky., Colonel Britton was sent in an official capacity and his reports on them have been eagerly sought after. He first joined the private in the 23d Regiment in 1880, and received his first commission as A.A.G. in 1897. Colonel Britton is a capital organizer. He was the grand marshal of the celebration a few years ago when the battlefield of Stony Point on the Hudson was turned over as a public park. In the parade on that day there were cadets from West Point, Regulars and National Guardsmen, and the display came off without a hitch and with a promptness that brought him many compliments. His last appearance in charge of a large parade was at the unveiling of the monument to Washington last fall on the plaza of the Williamsburg bridge, in which civic bodies and military organizations brought the number of participants well up into the thousands. This, too, was managed with his usual thorough grasp of all details.

During a practice march of the 55th Iowa Infantry last August, Company M, of that command, used a "fireless cooker" with great success, and for the benefit of others interested we give the report of the C.O.: "We took a box or chest of sufficient size to hold four large earthen jars with covers, with room to pack straw about them. The chest was lined with asbestos and the jars were covered with the same. A layer of straw was placed in the chest, then the jars, the straw packed around them, and a straw tick provided to fit the chest, so that when the covers to the jars were on, and the tick placed thereon, the lid of the chest held them firmly in place, when closed, and at the same time furnished the packing for the top of the jars. Tin cans of three gallons capacity were used to place the food in, and while still on the fire, were covered tightly, and then placed in the jars, which had previously been heated by hot water. We found that after five hours the food would be still hot and thoroughly cooked. The food was simply started to cooking, made as hot as possible, placed in the 'cooker' and there continued to cook by its own heat. We cooked successfully, meat or 'Irish' corn, corn, beans, rice, tomatoes, potatoes and coffee, and I believe that the possibilities are by no means limited to the above. The food cooked in the above manner is really delicious, and retains all the odors and flavors that usually escape while cooking in the usual manner. The use of the 'cooker' enabled us to serve hot dinners while on the march, without the delay and usual inconvenience of preparing a meal while in the field.

We fed fifty men and could easily have fed sixty. I believe a 'cooker' consisting of four six-gallon food receptacles can be made to feed a company up to war strength. I believe the 'fireless cooker' should have a great future in the Army. It is simple, inexpensive, convenient, saves time and fuel, and makes it possible to have good hot meals when most needed, without smoke, delay or inconvenience. In fact, it seems to have everything in its favor."

First Lieut. Harold L. Snoddy, 1st Inf., Kansas National Guard, is authorized to attend a regular course of instruction at the garrison school, Fort Crook, Nebr.

Co. H, 7th N.Y., Captain Joscelyn, have elected a new first lieutenant in the person of Sergt. George E. Baldwin. He was, contrary to the usual custom in the 7th, elected over the heads of 2d Lieut. A. Drake and 1st Sergeant Richardson, but the result was unanimous and reached after a company meeting at which all the members present voiced their sentiments, including Lieutenant Drake and Sergeant Baldwin. Lieutenant-elect Baldwin has been in the company since October, 1894, and is said to be in every way fitted to take the responsibility of a commissioned officer.

Lieut. John W. Elmes, of Co. F, 69th N.Y., has been appointed Acting Inspector of Small Arms Practice of the regiment, and as he is an energetic and progressive officer, good results should follow. The lieutenant, who is also exceptionally well versed in athletics, has been appointed chairman of a committee by Colonel Duffy to arrange for the organization of a regimental athletic association. The other members of the committee are: Lieuts. M. A. Kelly, J. O'Leary, W. C. Woods, J. Dillon, J. E. Chiquette, P. J. Mulcahy, R. Hughes, L. D. Conley and James McGill. Arrangements for a big, open athletic meeting will be held at an early date. A review of the regiment will probably be held in January.

The various organizations of the National Guard of Pennsylvania will be inspected in their respective armories at such dates between Jan. 21 and May 1, 1907, as shall be designated by the brigade commanders. The dates for the Cavalry and Artillery will be so arranged as not to occur on the same nights, or conflict with the schedule for the Infantry organizations, in order that it may be possible for the United States Army details to be present at all of the inspections. The Artillery will be inspected by the Chief of Ordnance; the Cavalry by the division inspector, and the Infantry by the brigade inspectors. The inspections as to knowledge of duties for companies of Infantry will include School of the Soldier, School of the Squad, School of the Company and Guard Duty. Ratings will also be made upon discipline, arms, equipment, clothing, books and papers. The latter will also be applicable to the Cavalry and Artillery. The troops of Cavalry will be inspected in the School of the Soldier, School of the Troop and Guard Duty. The naval force of Pennsylvania will be inspected by the Inspector General.

Gov.-elect Charles E. Hughes, of New York, has accepted Colonel Stokes's invitation to review the 23d N.Y. In a letter to the colonel he thanked him for the honor, and said that soon after his inauguration he would fix a date for his visit to Brooklyn. It is considered likely that the review will be held in January next.

Friends of Lieut. C. O. Toussaint, battalion adjutant, of the 7th N.Y., who has been quite ill for several weeks, will be pleased to learn that he is now getting better, and hopes shortly to be around again on active duty.

STAFF OF GOVERNOR-ELECT HUGHES.

Gov.-elect Charles E. Hughes, of New York, on Dec. 18, announced his military staff as follows: Brig. Gen. Nelson H. Henry, adjutant general (re-appointed); Col. George C. Treadwell, military secretary; Col. Selden E. Marvin, aide-de-camp (re-appointed); Major Gaius Rich, jr., Major Frederick M. Crossett, and Major Frederic P. Moore, aides-de-camp.

Detailed from National Guard: Lieut. Col. Charles E. Davis, 10th Regt.; Capt. Charles J. Wolf, 74th Regt.; Capt. Albert H. Dyett, 22d Regt., Engrs.; Capt. Herbert Barry, Squadron A; Capt. Charles A. Simmons, 1st Separate Co.; Capt. Charles Healy, 69th Regt.; Capt. Elliot Bigelow, jr., 2d Co., Signal Corps; Capt. William R. Fearn, E.Q.M., 1st Regt.; Capt. John H. Ingraham, R.A., 23d Regt.; Capt. Edwin Havens Tracy, 6th Battery; 1st Lieut. Howard K. Brown, Troop D.

Detailed from Naval Militia: Comdr. Robert P. Forsaw, 2d Bat. General Henry was first appointed adjutant general by Governor Odell in 1901 to succeed Brig. Gen. Edward M. Hoffman, deceased. He was reappointed by Governor Higgins in 1905. Colonel Treadwell, military secretary, has already served in the same capacity under Governor Black and Governor Roosevelt. He is a native of Albany. Colonel Marvin, aide, has served twice as military secretary, once under Governor Morton and once under Governor Higgins. Major Gaius Barrett Rich, jr., graduated from Yale, and also served in the 65th Regiment, N.G.N.Y., in 1898. Major Crossett is a private in Co. F, 7th Regiment, and among its best duty-doing members. Major Moore was formerly a member of the 7th Regiment, and is the firm of F. P. Moore and Company, bankers and brokers, at No. 71 Broadway, New York city. The detailed aides are all well known in the National Guard and Naval Militia.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Questions are answered as soon as possible, but no particular time can be given for replies. We do not answer questions by mail.

NIX.—The increase of pay you refer to is for senators, members of Congress, etc., and does not apply to officers and men of the Army or Navy.

D. H. K.—All the Navy nominations sent to the Senate on Dec. 3 were confirmed by the Senate on Dec. 11, as we noted in our issue of Dec. 15. We did not make any exceptions as you state in your inquiry of Dec. 17. The nomination of Capt. T. F. Kane, to be a rear admiral on the retired list was confirmed. Every one of the nominations published in our issue of Dec. 8 was confirmed Dec. 11.

D. J. P.—Write to the office of the Secretary of the Navy for a copy of the circular for information of persons desiring to enter the Pay Corps of the U.S. Navy.

L. W. C.—See the Army and Navy Journal of Dec. 15, 1906, page 420, as to the purchase of discharge by enlisted men of the Navy.

J. C.—Apply to Chief of Police, Ancon, Canal Zone, Panama, as to getting a position on the police force on the Isthmus.

INQUIRER.—Under authority of Congress, General Winfield Scott, U.S.A., in 1834, prepared the adaptation of the Prussian system of Infantry tactics, known by his name, for the use of the Army.

E. B.—See our issue of Dec. 15, 1906, page 420.

K.—We do not find any "Army and Navy Legion" among the list of military societies. There is the Army and Navy Union; address John Schumacher, 425a Quincy street, Brooklyn, N.Y.

L. McM. asks: Were half-pennies used at any time for U.S. currency; if so, what date and where were they made? Answer: Half-cent coins were issued by the U.S. mint, authorized by act of April 2, 1792. Their coinage was discontinued by act of Feb. 21, 1857. They were of several types, about the size of the present English half-penny, and of the value of the present U.S. cent. They weighed at different times 132 grains, 104 grains, and from 1795 on, eighty-four grains. In the years 1798, 1799, 1801, 1812-24, 1827 and 1830, no half-cent were issued.

A. D. J.—A slate for the movement of regiments to the Philippines is now being made up at the War Department. As soon as it is finally settled the facts will be published in our columns.

O. C. D.—See answer to A. D. J., in this issue.

P. J. E.—Write to the Military Secretary, War Department, Washington, D.C., for the information you desire, giving your reasons for desiring it.

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FORT ETHAN ALLEN.

Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., Dec. 18, 1906.

A "kangaroo" court-martial sat at the Officers' Club on two consecutive evenings of last week, most of the officers of the post acting in some capacity or other. The first evening was devoted to the trial of Lieut. Taylor M. Reagan, 15th Cav., on the charge of "having so carelessly handled his pedals at a garrison hop as to cause his own downfall." Lieut. Philip Mowry, 15th Cav., acted as judge advocate, and Lieut. George M. Brooke, A.C., counsel for the defense. A verdict of guilty was returned, and the accused was sentenced to give a Dutch supper to all the officers and ladies in the post, which he did on the evening preceding his departure to Cuba. The second trial was that of Lieut. F. E. Williford, A.C., on the charge of having involuntarily dismounted over his horse's head. Lieut. A. N. Pickel, 15th Cav., was judge advocate, and the interests of the accused were looked after by Lieut. Sam Van Leer, 15th Cav. After many exciting legal tilts, the inevitable verdict of "guilty" was returned, and the accused was sentenced to furnish a chicken salad for the next ladies' night at the club.

The Card Club met at Mrs. Mowry's last week. Those present were: Mrs. Mowry, Miss Gayle, Mrs. Ruggles, Mrs. McKell, Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Cushman, Mrs. McCloskey, Miss Holliday, Mrs. Riekey and Mrs. LeMay. The prize, an ornate piece of pottery, was won by Mrs. Ruggles.

Mr. H. W. Daly, chief packer, U.S. Army, is in the post as an instructor in the packing feature of the Artillery work. He will remain about three weeks, and then return to his permanent station, the Military Academy.

Lieut. and Mrs. McKell have moved into the quarters formerly occupied by Lieutenant Tate, 15th Cav. Lieut. George M. Brooke, Art. Corps, was called away suddenly on Friday by a telegram informing him of the dangerous illness of his father, Professor Brooke, of the Virginia Military Institute. Lieutenant Henderson and Dr. Byars are among those who hope to spend the holidays far away from things military.

The quartermaster has flooded the rink and skating will soon become the favorite pastime of the officers' line. The recent heavy snows and succeeding "soft spell" have caused the formation of a bed of ice on all the roads that will ensure a good bottom for sleighing, it is hoped, all the winter.

It has long been a saying at this post that service in Vermont is "foreign service," but no one looked for the recent official confirmation of it as such in the case of the "home squadron" of the 13th Cavalry. The latter are busy explaining to their friends of the Artillery why sauce for the goose is not sauce for the gander.

Lieut. T. M. Reagan, 15th Cav., left Dec. 11 en route to join Troop K, to which he has been transferred. Ladies' night at the club was unusually well attended, there being but two members of the garrison missing. Excellent refreshments were served, Lieutenant Williford fully paying the penalty prescribed by the kangaroo court-martial, before which he was tried on Dec. 10 for being thrown from his horse.

At the annual meeting of the Officers' Club the following officers were elected: President, Major E. E. Gayle, Art. Corps; vice-president, Capt. Manus McCloskey, A.C.; house committee, Capt. A. D. Scott, Art. Corps; Capt. Guy Cushman, 15th Cav.; Capt. Robbins, Med. Dept.; secretary-treasurer, Lieut. Philip Mowry, 15th Cav.

Lieutenant Briand, 15th Cav., who has been granted a sick leave of three months, has been in the General Hospital at Washington, D.C., for some time.

JEFFERSON BARRACKS.

Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Dec. 17, 1906.

Last Wednesday evening a very large and brilliant reception was given by the officers and ladies of the post in honor of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Frederick Funston. Art treasures collected from all over the world were brought from the officers' quarters to decorate the rooms of the administration building which, for the evening, were most beautifully arranged as reception and ball rooms. The supper room was especially pretty, the center table being bright with red carnations and red-shaded candelabra. The walls of all the rooms, as well as of the wide stairway leading to the ballroom, were hung with garlands of green, suggesting the Christmas season. A special train on the Iron Mountain Railway arrived at the post about nine o'clock, bringing several hundred guests from St. Louis. During the evening the depot band furnished excellent music and dancing was enjoyed by a large number. The officers attending the reception wore full dress with side arms, and the ladies wore beautiful evening gowns. Receiving the guests with Gen. and Mrs. Funston were Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, Mrs. Hornsby, Mrs. W. C. Cannon, Mrs. Fuller and Mrs. Long. Mrs. Funston wore a very handsome rose-colored, silk, made princess; Mrs. Hornsby wore a beautiful black silk gown; Mrs. Cannon wore a very becoming white satin; Mrs. Fuller wore a black and white just; and Mrs. Long wore rose-colored chiffon. Among the officers and ladies of the post present were: Capt. J. T. Geary, Mrs. Slaughter, Miss Geary, Lieut. and Mrs. J. P. Hanson, Brig. Gen. Allen Smith, retired, Mrs. Smith, Miss Smith, Lieut. and Mrs. W. A. Powell, Lieut. and Mrs. Allen Goodspeed, Lieut. and Mrs. J. R. Musgrave, Lieut. and Mrs. A. Parker, Captain Cannon, Mrs. Hubbard, Lieut. and Mrs. W. L. Pyles, Miss Cornish, Miss Mayo, Mrs. E. J. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Brownell, Captain Fuller, Mr. Cyril Fuller, Major Gerhard L. Luhn, retired, Mrs. Luhn, Miss Luhn, Major W. B. Banister, Lieut. J. D. Fife from Fort Slocum, Lieutenants Luhn, Gregory, Heston, Banker, Bosley and McConnell. Among the guests from St. Louis were: Lieut. Col. L. A. Lovering, Lieut. Col. L. W. Crampton, Brig. Gen. J. A. Kress, retired, Mrs. Kress, Miss Kress, Major and Mrs. Hamilton, Major Davis, Mrs. von Schrader, Miss von Schrader, Major and Mrs. White, Capt. J. M. Baker, Lieut. and Mrs. Spalding, Mrs. Bell, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Duzee, Lieutenant Smyser, Mrs. O'Fallon, Mr. and Mrs. Ribley, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, Mrs. Kaufman, Miss Kaufman, Major and Mrs. Kimball, Capt. and Mrs. Hodges, Mr. and Mrs. Linlay, Mr. and Mrs. Nugent, Miss Nugent and many others.

Mrs. Frederic von Schrader and Miss von Schrader left St. Louis Thursday night for Washington, D.C., where they will join Lieutenant Colonel von Schrader, who is on duty there. Mr. Alain von Schrader and Mr. Frederick von Schrader will remain in St. Louis, where they both are attending college. Miss Kaufman, of Webster Groves, was the guest of Mrs. William Banister this week. Capt. L. W. Cornish left Wednesday.

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day night for Fort Des Moines, Ia., where he went with a detachment of recruits.

Prior to the reception last Wednesday evening, Capt. William T. Littlebrant entertained Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Funston at a very delightful dinner. Covers were laid for twelve, the guests being Gen. and Mrs. Funston, Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, Mrs. Hornsby, Miss Mayo, Mrs. O'Fallon, Mr. and Mrs. Tausig, Mr. and Mrs. Houser and Lieut. F. J. McConnell. Miss Segar, of St. Louis, was the guest of Mrs. A. M. Fuller this week. Lieut. F. J. McConnell has moved from the bachelor quarters on the chow, and is now sharing the quarters occupied by Lieut. C. E. Bunker.

Last Thursday evening the 16th Recruit Company gave a large dance in the administration building in honor of Sergeant Major Douglas, to celebrate his birthday. The dance was largely attended and was a great success.

Mrs. Baker, wife of Capt. Jesse M. Baker, Q.M., U.S.A., is expected to arrive in St. Louis from Portland, Ore., the early part of next week. Capt. and Mrs. Baker will take quarters at the arsenal, where Captain Baker is on duty. News was received at the post last week of the marriage of Miss Marguerite von Fritsch on Nov. 23 to Contr. Surg. Leonard S. Hughes, who is on duty at the Presidio of San Francisco. The marriage took place in Trinity Cathedral, Omaha, Nebr. Miss von Fritsch visited this post last fall and was very much admired here.

Mrs. A. M. Fuller entertained the Ladies' Bridge Club very pleasantly last Friday afternoon. The ladies present were: Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Hubbard, Mrs. Haddon, Mrs. Banister, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Geary, Mrs. Slaughter, Mrs. Pyles, Miss Smith, Mrs. Long, and Mrs. Cannon. Quite a number of the members of the garrison attended the recital in St. Louis given by Miss Kitty Cheatham, daughter of Col. Richard Cheatham. Miss Cheatham delighted her audience, and her recital of childish folklore and songs was greatly enjoyed. The entertainment was held in the large ballroom of the Woman's Club and was largely attended. Prior to the recital Mrs. O'Fallon gave a large dinner in honor of Miss Cheatham, those present from the post being Lieut. Col. R. K. Evans, Captain Littlebrant, Major Banister and Lieut. McConnell.

The enlisted men of the post gave a dance in the Mess Hall last Saturday evening, which was largely attended. The usual Friday evening concert was given by the depot band in the Mess Hall last week, and was very much enjoyed by all present.

Mrs. Cornish, wife of Capt. L. W. Cornish, is ill with a slight attack of gripple.

FORT ONTARIO.

Fort Ontario, N.Y., Dec. 18, 1906.

The officers and men at this post are discussing with great zest the unofficial reports from Washington of the prospective promotion of the post commander, Lieut. Col. Charles L. Hodges, to a full colonelcy. The news came to the post Saturday last and was quickly spread among the company and officers' quarters and throughout the city. The retirement of Col. G. P. Borden, 24th Inf., with rank of Brigadier General, is expected to bring about the advancement of Lieutenant Colonel Hodges, and he will doubtless be assigned to the vacancy caused by Colonel Borden's retirement. The 24th is now in the Philippines. He is a great favorite in the city of Oswego, and took a prominent part in the Old Home Week celebration in July last. His departure from the post will be regretted.

Lieut. H. H. Hall, whose resignation from the Army takes effect April 1, 1907, has been for a year past battalion and post commissary and quartermaster at this post, and has filled the positions well and acceptably. He retires with the good will and approbation of his associate officers and the men at the post. He enlisted in the 1st Connecticut Volunteers in 1898, served during the Spanish-American War, was appointed a second lieutenant at large by President McKinley in 1901, and assigned to the 23d Infantry. The resignation of Lieutenant Hall has led to the following staff changes at the post: Lieut. W. A. Blain to be battalion quartermaster and commissary; Lieut. Claremont R. Donaldson to be signal, ordnance and engineer officer.

The officers at the post will hold a dancing party in the gymnasium, Friday evening, in exchange for courtesies extended by the people of Oswego. In addition to the guests from the city several officers and their wives from Madison Barracks will attend. The music will be by an orchestra from the regimental band at Madison Barracks, under Chief Musician Majewsky. It will be the first large strictly military social function given at Fort Ontario in thirty years.

Capt. R. C. Croxton, who has been at Fort Slocum for treatment for injuries received in an accident five weeks ago, has returned.

FORT LAWTON.

Fort Lawton, Wash., Dec. 9, 1906.

Mrs. A. V. Kautz gave a card party in the tea room at the Lincoln hotel last Tuesday, complimentary to Mrs. T. C. Woodbury, of this post. Those who assisted were Mrs. D. B. Trefethen, Mrs. J. W. McAndrew and Miss Kautz. Several of the officers and ladies of the post attended the reception given by Mr. and Mrs. Eskridge, of Seattle. The band has returned from Fort Wright. Mrs. T. C. Goodman has issued invitations to a card party to be given in honor of Mrs. T. C. Woodbury next Tuesday at the Clark, in Seattle.

Lieut. L. A. Kunzig was a visitor at the post last week. He came from Spokane with the Athletic Club to play the Seattle Athletic Club football team. Spokane defeated Seattle 10-6. The bridge club met at Mrs. G. C. Goodman's in Seattle last week. Several of the officers and ladies attended the performance of Maxine Elliot at the Seattle theater last week. The Grand is closed on account of a fire.

The Tacoma team defeated the Fort Lawton team last week at a game of "soccer" football. The score was 3-0.

FORT WORDEN.

Fort Worden, Wash., Dec. 12, 1906.

Capt. and Mrs. S. Melville Waterhouse entertained with a delightful "New England" supper on Sunday evening. Mrs. Waterhouse's artistic taste was elaborately displayed in the table decorations, which were symbolic of the harvest season. The guests were Lieut. and Mrs. J. C. Ohnstad, Lieut. and Mrs. C. G. Rorebeck and Lieut. and Mrs. K. C. Masteller.

It was a great disappointment to the lovers of football that the game between the Worden team and the U.S.S. Princeton, which was planned for Saturday last, had to be called off on

account of orders for the sailors that carried them out of these waters.

Capt. Harry W. Newton has been spending a brief leave in Seattle.

A most severe wind and rain storm swept over this post and neighboring towns on Tuesday night. It was reported to have been the worst storm on the coast in fourteen years. In Port Townsend several buildings were blown into the sound, plate glass windows were broken, and a U.S. tug, belonging to the Marine Hospital Service, which was tied up to the Government wharf, was sunk. Fortunately no lives were lost. On the post temporary shacks were blown down and the fire control system, which is just being installed, was wrecked.

FORT WRIGHT.

Fort Wright, Wash., Dec. 12, 1906.

The 3d Infantry band, which has been stationed at this fort three months, under the direction of Bandmaster Edward Harvey, has gone to Fort Lawton, where the bandmen will be taken over by Henry Nagle.

Advices from Washington, D.C., are that the War Department has denied the application of the Portland & Seattle railway for right of way through the parade ground of Fort Wright military reservation. Secretary Taft has informed the company that an act of Congress will be necessary. The people of Spokane made vigorous opposition when the railway project was announced, and afterward the 150,000 Club took the matter up with the foregoing result.

Col. N. E. Linsley, of Spokane, chairman of the commission to provide a suitable gift from the State for the armored cruiser Washington, has received, through Governor Albert E. Mead, a letter from Capt. J. D. Adams, commanding the U.S.S. Washington, expressing his appreciation of the beautiful silver service to be presented to the ship. Captain Adams was on the way to Panama, conveying President Roosevelt on his trip to Colon.

MANILA NOTES.

Manila, P.I., Nov. 16, 1906.

For two days we awaited the over-due arrival of the transport Sherman. Telegrams announced the arrival at Guam on Nov. 6 of the Sherman, and according to previous records we looked for the boat on the 11th. Great joy was felt when on the morning of the 14th, very early, the Sherman came safely in and tied up to the new quartermaster's dock. The trouble was that while at Guam news was received of a typhoon near Yap island, so the delay was to avoid this. The careful captain of the Sherman, Captain Laughlin, on this trip, deserves great credit for bringing the boat with its human freight, 625 sacks of mail and seven hundred million dollars in money, stamps and commissary stores, all safely into port. Three majors were the ranking officers aboard, Major Harry C. Hale, 13th Inf., to join at Fort William McKinley; Major Charles B. Wheeler, Ord. Dept., to assume command of ordnance stores at Fort Santiago, Manila, and Major Louis J. Magill, Marine Corps, who will relieve Major Lane as adjutant at marine headquarters, this city. There were also a number of officers of the 13th, 2d and 15th Infantry, and the 8th Cavalry. The Governor General, with three of the commissioners, and others in authority, are absent on a tour of inspection in the Southern islands. Major General Wood was called to Zamboanga on official business, and is expected to return on Saturday, and so far over a week we are practically without an official head.

Friday of last week Mrs. Wood was at home at Military Plaza, Malate. General Wood assisted in dispensing hospitality, which was heartily enjoyed. Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., who has been relieved as secretary and treasurer of the Moro province, is now in Manila as aide to General Wood. Col. Joseph B. Girard, who as chief surgeon of this division has done excellent work, now goes to the States and will be greatly missed, with his two charming daughters. They leave on the Logan about Dec. 15. Col. Charles B. Byrne will succeed Colonel Girard as chief surgeon. Mrs. Edgerly is the guest of Gen. and Mrs. John F. Weiditz at their quarters, Calle Nozales, during the absence of General Edgerly, as president of a court-martial at Zamboanga. Gen. and Mrs. Edgerly only recently returned from an extended trip through China and Japan. Major Cromwell Stacey, Phil. Scouts, who has been granted a leave for four months, will leave on the Sherman for the U.S. Major Stacey was after the ladrones that used to infest Cavite province, and proved himself there, as elsewhere, of valuable aid.

Mrs. Kilbourne, wife of Lieut. Louis H. Kilbourne, 8th Cav., gave a charming five o'clock tea at her residence, 557 Calle Real, in compliment to Mrs. Mann, wife of Lieut. H. E. Mann, 7th Cav., who was her house guest for a few days. Pink roses and rose buds formed the table decorations and a splendid menu was served.

Quarantine has been raised by the chief of the health department of Manila, as there is no more cholera just now. Lieutenant Carson, 8th Cav., has been in command of Troop C at San Mateo, protecting from pollution the head waters of the Marikina river, from which the city of Manila is supplied with drinking water.

Mrs. Patten, wife of Lieut. William T. Patten, 13th Inf., who has been traveling in Japan and China, returned Thursday on the Doric. Mrs. and Miss Patten, wife and daughter of Col. William S. Patten, chief Q.M. of this division, will continue on to the homeland. Among the passengers going on the Doric on Nov. 19 is Major Daniel E. McCarthy, Q.M., on a leave of three months. He will go to San Francisco and there await the arrival of his wife and two children, en route from the U.S. on the S.S. Dakota. At the expiration of leave they will return to this city.

Lieut. Joseph Fauntleroy Barnes, Field Art., whose station is Fort William McKinley, gave a handsome dinner on Thursday evening last at Corbin Hall. Among the many guests were Capt. and Mrs. Nugent, Mrs. and Miss Welsh, wife and daughter of Lieut. Robert Welsh, Field Art., from Jolo, and in Manila, as guests of Capt. and Mrs. Abraham S. Beckham, Calle Marcelino. Capt. and Mrs. Beckham entertained in their home on the 16th.

Rear Admiral Willard H. Brownson, U.S.N., in command of four new ships for the Asiatic Fleet, arrived safely at this post after a voyage via Suez, and is now in command of the fleet in this part of the world, succeeding Admiral Train, deceased. After a rest of only a few days in Manila bay, the Chatanoga left yesterday for Chefoo, China. The Baltimore also started for Chinese waters at Shanghai. On Nov. 26 we are to receive a call from four British men-of-war, under command of Sir Admiral Moore. We will do our best to royally entertain our English cousins.

The quarters of Col. George Andrews, mil. secy., 9 Military Plaza, Malate, was the scene of life and fun on Friday evening, when Miss Katherine Andrews had a dinner in compliment to Miss Laura Girard, who goes away next month. Those present, all of the younger set, were: Misses Dorothy Smith, Gertrude Raymond and Frances Barnum; Messrs. Leonard Smith, Arthur Coffin, John Beach, Verner Fensch and Gordon Macke, with the fair little hostess making a very charming dinner party. At the last ladies' night of the Army and Navy Club, Lieut. and Mrs. Hamilton had with them Governor General and Mrs. Smith, Judge and Mrs. Low, Gen. and Mrs. Wood, and Major McCarthy. Cut flowers formed the decorations.

All in preparation just now for the grand division meet that opens in Manila on Nov. 19, Monday next at Wallace Field, adjoining the Luneta, which has a fine covered grandstand. The prizes made by Heacock & Co., of Manila, are four loving cups, for Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery, and one for "General events," all of sterling silver, gold lined, mounted on ebony. The competitors from the various regiments are gathering from far and near, and it is desired to have all in Manila by the 15th. In addition to the grandstand, seats will be erected for the general public, as many natives and others delight in watching the good efforts of our soldier boys.

The automobile 'bus is running regular trips from Manila, starting from Clarke's, on Plaza Moraga, to Fort William McKinley and back. This has proved a great convenience to

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those on the hill post. The 'bus holds twelve persons comfortably, and is arranged with a box on top for carrying baggage. An English gentleman owns and runs this 'bus, and another one is soon to be placed on the road.

Reports from Leyte in regard to the Pulajane situation are very encouraging. Gen. Jesse M. Lee has the situation well in hand. His headquarters are at Iloilo, but he is in the field most of the time.

Mrs. Meador, Mrs. and Miss Cuyler are all back from a pleasant trip through Japan and China. They live at the Cuartel de Espana, Walled City. Capt. and Mrs. Crimmins gave a dinner on Friday last at their quarters at Fort William McKinley, for Doctor Baily, Misses Baily and Lieutenant Peyton. Capt. and Mrs. George E. French, 16th Inf., entertained at dinner Mr. and Mrs. Vorfeldt and Lieutenant Hayes.

The 8th Cavalry band is back from a short stay at Camp Wallace. All three bands, from Fort William McKinley and the Cuartel de Espana, will participate in the coming division meet next week.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Andrews, 13th Inf., on Friday evening last had a young people's dinner, just before the regular hop at Corbin Hall. Those of the party were Miss Andrews, Miss Wagner, Miss Gallagher, Miss Henrici, Lieutenants Stolbrand, Thompson, Sidman and Neal. After dinner the party adjourned en masse to the hop. The Army Relief gave an entertainment at Corbin Hall for charity a few days ago, which was largely attended, and the sum of three hundred pesos was realized.

Among those leaving on the Sherman is Major Elmore F. Taggart, 24th Inf., who goes on the sick list. In the field in Leyte he contracted a tropical disease which can best be treated in the U.S. Major Charles E. Morton, I.G., has returned from an official trip to Batangas. Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley, Med. Dept., and Mrs. Perley, have arrived in Manila, en route to station at Zamboanga. Here they gave a regular medical dinner in honor of Col. Joseph B. Girard. Others present were Col. C. B. Byrne, Miss Girard, Mrs. A. H. Appel, Major and Mrs. Raymond, Major and Mrs. Purviance, Major Ives, Major Stark, Capt. and Mrs. Bratton and Mrs. Gurovitz. This all occurred at the Army and Navy Club.

FORT WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Fort William McKinley, P.I., Oct. 27, 1906.

The long looked for and advertised automobile 'bus line was started between this place and Manila on Oct. 15. The 'bus goes by Santa Ana, Calle Herran, Luneta, Bagumbayan drive and Escolta to Clarke's, and starting from Clarke's, comes to the post over the same route. The cars go about every two hours from each point. Mr. G. A. Short, the owner, expects to have another 'bus on the run as soon as it comes from Paris. The line has been well patronized ever since it started, and is a great convenience.

Gen. Harrison Gray Otis, with his party, who came in on the Dakota to visit the islands, was a visitor at the post last week, accompanied by Capt. George T. Langhorne, 11th Cav., Major General Wood, Lieut. Col. Harry O. Perley, Med. Dept., Mrs. Perley and daughter, who are in Manila awaiting a boat to Zamboanga, were in the post last week calling on friends. Mrs. Barney, wife of Lieut. James B. Barney, 8th Cav., spent a few days here with friends. Lieutenant Barney is in the Division Hospital, in Manila. Lieut. John Watson, 8th Cav., who was transferred from Troop E to Troop L, left a few days ago for San Fernando, his new station. Col. Charles Morton, 7th Cav., is the guest of his son, Capt. C. E. Morton, 16th Inf.

Lieut. H. E. Mann, 7th Cav., with a detachment of twelve men from Camp Gregg, Pangasinan, en route to Camp McGrath, Batangas, where headquarters of the 7th Cavalry are stationed, passed through the post a few days ago, going to train for the department field day. Capt. W. F. Flynn, 8th Cav., stationed at San Mateo, has been a visitor, on his way to Zamboanga, where he will be counsel for Captain Koehler, 4th Cav., in his forthcoming trial. Mrs. Flynn and children will accompany him. Gen. W. S. Edgerly and Lieut. A. F. Commiskey, his aide, were recent visitors. Mrs. Edgerly did not return from Japan with General Edgerly, but is expected back in a few days, and will accompany him to Zamboanga. Lieut. Henry L. Brown, Med. Dept., reported for duty ago. Contract Surg. G. F. Campbell has been ordered to San Mateo for duty with the Marikina river guard. Lieuts. G. S. Norvell and F. E. Sidman, 8th Cav., and Lieut. I. L. Hunsaker, 3d Cav., are being examined for promotion. Major William H. Johnston, Phil. Scouts, stationed at Borongan, Samar, arrived on the Wright to be examined for promotion, and is staying with Capt. W. C. Bennett, 16th Inf. Lieut. L. S. Carson, 8th Cav., goes to San Mateo to relieve Lieut. O. W. Rethorst, who comes to this post.

A new post laundry, to be run under the supervision of the post exchange, will soon be in running order. The new crematory, which will burn all the refuse, trash, etc., is also nearing completion, and will be a great boon. The 16th Infantry are to have a regimental field day to determine the best athletes to represent them at the department field day, Nov. 26. A great deal of interest is being manifested.

Mrs. Carter, wife of Lieut. R. D. Carter, 16th Inf., is out of the Division Hospital, but is not entirely well. Lieutenant Carter, who has also been sick, has been granted a two months' leave, with permission to go to the United States, and will sail about Nov. 20. Mrs. Chrisman, wife of Capt. E. R. Chrisman, 16th Inf., who is on detached service in the field in Leyte, will sail for Japan with her two children in November for a two months' stay. The 16th Infantry ladies will have a dance and card party at Corbin hall for the Army Relief Society next week. The 8th Cavalry band has been ordered to Camp Wallace, San Fernando, for a twenty days' stay.

Capt. E. W. Evans, 8th Cav., on duty with the Marikina river guard at San Mateo, was in the post last Saturday. Capt. J. R. Lindsay, 13th Inf., is now secretary of the club at Corbin Hall since Captain Saxton has gone to Japan. Major Hale and Lieut. Harry Schwabe, both 13th Inf., are expected on the next transport. Lieutenant Schwabe was graduated in this year's class and Major Hale was promoted from the 15th Infantry.

Mrs. C. G. Sawtelle and daughter and Miss Hiller, who started to the United States on the Kilpatrick via the Suez, went only as far as Singapore. Mrs. Sawtelle has been very ill since her return to the post. Mrs. M. S. Clarke, sister of

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Capt. John L. Hayden, who has been visiting at the post, will sail in a few days for Hong Kong for a month, and then catch the next transport at Nagasaki, for the United States. General Ederly, Colonel Markley and Lieut. Colonel Wilson will sail on the 28th on the Wright for Zamboanga. Colonel Markley will be accompanied by Mrs. Markley, and while they are in Zamboanga will visit Col. and Mrs. J. W. Duncan. Mrs. Rand, wife of Capt. Irving W. Rand, Med. Dept., had a narrow escape from a serious accident a few days ago. Mrs. Rand, in company with some of the other ladies from the post, was returning from a card party in an ambulance, when one of the wheels rolled off. Mrs. Rand jumped and was severely shaken, but not seriously. Two officers had narrow escapes from carabao recently. One of them, Lieut. W. C. Jones, 13th Inf., who went to Leyte with his battalion, while on a hike encountered a wild carabao, which attacked him, one of its horns striking him in the fleshy part of the thigh. The carabao tossed him over its head, and although he shot it with a pistol this did no good. It took twenty shots from the carbine of the men in the detachment to kill the carabao. The other officer, Lieutenant Latrobe, 8th Cav., had his experience while surveying near Paranaque. His carabao was a tame one, but attacked him just the same, shaking him up considerably, but fortunately the soldier was near with a hole and hit it over the head, blinding it, and a native coming along drove the carabao away without further damage.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Bowen entertained General Ederly and Colonel Kingsbury at dinner last Friday night, and after dinner several bridge parties were made up. Chaplain and Mrs. Griffes, 4th Cav., stationed at Jolo, but in Manila for the past two weeks, spent several days in the post last week, the guests of Chaplain and Mrs. Hillman, 16th Inf., and Lieut. and Mrs. Carson, 8th Cav. They expect to go south on the next transport. Capt. Sedgwick Rice, 3d Cav., who has been undergoing dental treatment at the Division Hospital, in Manila, spent several days with Capt. and Mrs. John L. Hayden, Art. Corps, the past week. Capt. and Mrs. George E. French, 16th Inf., and Lieut. Duncan Elliot, 8th Cav., entertained at dinner last Friday. Captain French's guests were Capt. and Mrs. C. W. Farber, Miss Weston, Miss Henrici, Lieutenants Commiskey and Sidman. Lieutenant Elliot's dinner was given in honor of Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Commander Nash, U.S.N.

Chaplain Hillman, 16th Inf., gave an interesting lecture on the French revolution a few nights ago, illustrated with excellent stereopticon views, and much enjoyed by all who attended.

This post is soon to have a model prison for dishonorably discharged soldiers. There is an appropriation of \$80,000 for this work. In addition, a detention ward at the post hospital is to be built at a cost of \$4,000, and there is an appropriation of about \$12,000 for the target range. Captain Kerwin, 13th Inf., regimental Q.M., who is constructing quartermaster, has all this work in charge, and is pushing it with his usual vim. Capt. P. G. Clark, 13th Inf., has been placed in charge of the post exchange in place of Lieut. R. D. Carter, 16th Inf., who goes to the States on the Sherman. About two or three times a week the post exchange gets the theatrical companies from Manila to come out and play to crowded houses. The men enjoy this entertainment very much, and there are several soubrettes who always receive a hearty welcome.

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CAMP KEITHLEY.

Camp Keithley, Mind., Nov. 10, 1906.

Major Nichols arrived Sunday, Oct. 28, and left Monday via Malabang for Zamboanga. He was the guest of Capt. and Mrs. F. W. Rowell while here. Lieut. C. L. Sampson, 15th Inf., stationed at Overton, has been for several days the guest of Lieut. Louis Farrell. Lieut. N. M. Green, with the 15th Infantry baseball team, returned on Oct. 31 after an absence of several weeks.

Thursday evening, Nov. 1, Mrs. Williams, wife of Lieut. Col. Arthur Williams, 15th Inf., gave a dinner in honor of Governor Griffiths and Captain Palmer. Halloween was celebrated with a "hard times" party. Besides those who represented "hard times," several were in costume. Mrs. Shillock was "Topsy," Miss Rosalie Williams a Dutch girl, Major Griffiths and Lieutenant Bell were cowboys, Captain Conrad and Lieutenant Seaman were dandies, Lieutenant Gaston "Nervy Nat," Lieutenant Guthrie "Happy Hooligan," Mrs. Ayl carried off the ladies' prize, being the best representative of "hard times." Lieutenant Butcher being voted the best tramp, carried off the gentlemen's prize.

Governor Griffiths, who has been in the Philippines for seven years, has been granted a leave for six months, and during his absence Captain Palmer is to take his place. Lieut. W. C. Gardenhire, 4th Cav., and Mrs. Gardenhire were the guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Craig for the "hard times" party. Mrs. Rowan has as her guests Mrs. Goe, wife of Major J. B. Goe, 19th Inf., Mrs. Foster, wife of Capt. A. B. Foster, 19th Inf., and Miss Budlong. Lieut. G. E. Becker, who has been ill for some time, has gone to Manila for treatment.

On Friday afternoon, Nov. 2, Mrs. Craig, wife of Lieut. D. E. Craig, of the Artillery, entertained at bridge. The head prize, a very handsome ivory comb, was won by Miss Williams; second prize, a set of hand-painted Japanese gauze dollies, by Mrs. Hickox; Mrs. Shillock was consoled with a dainty Dresden china candlestick. Mrs. Rowan, wife of Major A. S. Rowan, 15th Inf., gave a luncheon on Saturday, Nov. 3. The guests were Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Brooke, Mrs. Shillock, Mrs. Goe and Miss Budlong. One of the pleasant social functions of the season was a tea given by Mrs. Scott, wife of Col. W. S. Scott, 15th Inf., on Saturday afternoon. The color scheme was yellow. The hostess was assisted in serving tea by Mesdames Bucker, Ayl, Boyers, Butcher and Miss Williams.

Lieutenant Stewart left Nov. 5 for Manila to spend several weeks. Mr. D. J. D. Meyers, who has been visiting Col. and Mrs. Williams, has returned to Cavite. Wednesday evening, Nov. 2, Lieut. G. F. Waugh, 15th Inf., entertained Major

Griffith and Captain Palmer at dinner. Mrs. Rowan gave a dinner on Monday evening. Major and Mrs. Shillock entertained at dinner the same evening. The guests of honor were Mrs. Goe and Mrs. Foster. The Filipino party given by Lieut. and Mrs. Hickox on Thursday evening, Nov. 8, was most enjoyable. The guests were requested to appear in Filipino costume. Bridge was played. Miss Rosalie Williams won the ladies' prize, a handsome lace mantilla, and Lieutenant Reese won a fine game cock.

Lieut. W. H. Cowles, 4th Cav., from Overton, and Mr. Kaufman, from Cagayan, have been guests in the post for several days. Mrs. Smith, wife of Capt. H. A. Smith, 15th Inf., entertained at luncheon on Saturday, Nov. 10. The guests were Mrs. Scott, Mrs. Williams, Mrs. Rowan, Mrs. Foster, Mrs. Brooke and Miss Davis. On Sunday Mrs. Williams, Miss Rosalie Williams, Mrs. Brooke and Lieut. and Mrs. Ayl leave on the Seward for Manila. Lieutenant Ayl is on leave and expects to visit Japan and China, and will be absent for two months. Mrs. McDaniel gave a bridge party on Friday afternoon. Mrs. Ward and Mrs. Shillock were the fortunate prize winners. Wednesday afternoon, Oct. 10, Mrs. Edwin Butcher entertained the bridge club.

Mrs. Love, wife of Capt. J. M. Love, 15th Inf., with her sister, Miss Dangersfield, and her small daughter, arrived in the garrison recently. Lieut. and Mrs. McClure returned from Manila, where they went for several weeks. The two companies, I, Captain Love, and B, Lieutenant Green, that have been stationed at Marahui for some time, have been relieved, and A and L companies, Captains Smith and Cavanaugh, have taken their places. Capt. H. A. Smith is in command at Marahui.

The hop given on Saturday evening, Oct. 20, complimentary to the "new arrivals," Mrs. Love and Miss Dangersfield, and Capt. and Mrs. Rowell, was a most enjoyable affair. Mrs. Whiteman and her two daughters from Berkeley, Cal., arrived in the garrison Oct. 20, and are the guests of Lieutenant Waugh, with whom they expect to make a prolonged visit. Mrs. David Meyers, from Cavite, is visiting Col. and Mrs. Williams. Capt. J. K. Moore and J. M. Palmer have returned to the regiment after an absence of several years. On Oct. 23 Col. and Mrs. Williams had as their guests for dinner Capt. and Mrs. Brooke from Pantar, dined with Col. and Mrs. Williams on Oct. 24.

Mrs. H. A. Smith gave a luncheon on Oct. 24 for Mesdames Shillock, Brooke and Craig. Oct. 27 Miss Clarita Scott, daughter of Colonel Scott, celebrated her fifth birthday. Mrs. Clapham, wife of Lieut. J. P. Clapham, 15th Inf., gave a tea on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 27. That evening Capt. and Mrs. William Brooke gave a bridge party. The ladies' prize, a very handsome Indian shawl, was won by Mrs. Craig. Mr. Meyers carried off the first gentleman's prize, a Japanese box, and Lieutenant Hickox's prize was a Chinese flag. The same evening there was an informal hop.

General Bliss and his aide, Lieutenant Pollon, arrived in the post Oct. 27, and were the guests of Governor Griffith at Marahui. Colonel Scott, Lieutenant Colonel Williams and Major Rowan left with General Bliss on Oct. 29 for Zamboanga, by way of Malabang.

CAMP CONNELL.

Camp Connell, Samar, P.I., Nov. 13, 1906.

Lieut. Paul L. Freeman, Med. Dept., arrived from Tacloban, Leyte, on Nov. 6, for duty at this post. Mrs. Freeman has gone on to Hong Kong for a month there with Mrs. I. C. Jenks, of the 24th Infantry. She is expected back about Dec. 1. Mrs. R. W. Boughton came down from Gandara on Nov. 8 to visit Capt. and Mrs. F. E. Lacey, Jr., while Lieutenant Boughton is on a ten day hike after puljanes. She returned on Nov. 12, taking Mrs. F. F. Jewett with her for a week's visit. Contract Surg. and Mrs. Hewitt, from Santa Rita, and Capt. Charles G. Lawrence, of the Scouts, from Bulao, arrived at this post on Nov. 8. The Doctor and Captain Lawrence are here as witnesses before the Overly court-martial.

On Nov. 11 Cos. C and F received orders to hold themselves in readiness for field service in Leyte on a moment's notice. The order was countermanded the next day. Capt. and Mrs. Frank T. Woodbury passed through here on Nov. 12 on their way to Gandara, their new station in the interior of Samar. Major Hugh D. Wise, Phil. Scouts, arrived here on Nov. 12 on the Magallanes, as a witness before the Overly court-martial. The sessions of this court promise to last a long time, as most of the witnesses are natives, and the taking of their testimony is a long and tedious operation.

The weather has turned cool lately and some of the nights are positively chilly, due to the setting in of the northeast monsoon. The breezes are from the land now and are very cool, coming as they do over the hills.

The puljanje situation is the same as usual. There are about three hundred of these rascals, and the number of troops of all kinds on the island is about three thousand. The situation is not unlike what it would have been had a lot of Indian renegades in the old days been located on a large reservation under a local civil government which was powerless to apprehend them, and a large force of troops had been kept around the reservation powerless to go in and clean them up.

Lieut. Harry S. Malone, 1st Inf., went to Santa Rita, Samar, for station with Co. M, on Oct. 22. Major Cromwell Stacey and Lieutenants Ayers and Farrow, of the Philippine Scouts, came to Camp Connell on Oct. 22 as witnesses in the trial of 1st Lieut. Noah Overly, of the Scouts. Dr. Julius E. Escobar, contract surgeon, who was recently stationed at Paranas, Samar, stopped here a few days the latter part of October on his way to Manila, where he is to take station as surgeon of the transport Liscum.

Capt. W. M. Swaine, 1st Inf., commanding the Gandara district, came down on Oct. 24 to confer with Col. F. A. Smith, 8th Inf., in charge of military operations in the island of Samar.

There is a persistent rumor that one battalion and headquarters of the 1st Infantry will go to Tacloban, Leyte, some time here, the latter for station, leaving one battalion here. Captain Pickering joined on Oct. 29, after being on detached service as quartermaster of the transport McClellan since the middle of January; he takes command of Co. C, Mrs. Aaron H. Appel went to Manila on the Seward on Oct. 29 to meet her daughter, who was to arrive on the next transport from the States.

The real Samar rainy season seems to have set in and it is raining most of the time. On Oct. 2 a party, consisting of Capt. and Mrs. Lacey and Miss Katherine Lacey, Mrs. F. F. Jewett, and Lieutenants Motlow, Philipson and Prigden, 1st Inf., went up the Gandara river on the launch Hercules to visit the post of Gandara. They returned the next day after a very enjoyable trip. Lieut. Lucius L. Hopwood, Med. Dept., left Camp Connell on Nov. 6 on the Des Moines for his new station at Camp Curry, Samar. Lieutenants Ayers and Farrow, of the Scouts, are left on the same boat for their new stations.

The skiles here are now ransacking their trunks and boxes to try to find something suitable to send home for Christmas presents. There is absolutely nothing to be obtained in the stores here, and it is impossible to send to Manila to get presents. A good rule for people to follow coming over here is to bring a two years' supply of Christmas presents with them and avoid the worry of looking for them here. It seems a little like rushing the season to be mailing packages and letters for Christmas on Nov. 8, but the post-office has sent out a notice to have them all in by then in order to be on the safe side. American adaptability is shown when you can sit in the shade of the "sweltering" palm and write appreciatingly of Santa Claus, Christmas chimes, jingling sleigh bells and the other accompaniments of the old-fashioned Christmas.

Shortly after arrival here of the 1st Infantry in September, the following companies were designated to take stations as named: Co. E, with Captain Swaine, Lieutenant Caziare and Boughton, to Gandara; Co. K, with Captain Jordan and Lieutenant Harris, to Basey; Co. M, with Captain Knight and Lieutenant Jewett, to Santa Rita; Co. F, Captain Crofton, and Co. B, Captain Tupes, were ordered to keep themselves in readiness to leave immediately for Leyte if required there. A few weeks later Co. A, with Lieutenants Ruttencenter, True

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Marvellously Grand Vintage

of the year

1900

Superior in Quality, Dryness and Bouquet
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the Great Vintage of 1884

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and Hotz, was sent to Balangiga, the place of the treacherous massacre. Strange is the fact that Lieutenant Ruttencenter, now commanding there, was one of the first officers to arrive after the massacre.

All the officers who had their families at Camp Stotsenberg brought them down here in September except Major Bell, who sent Mrs. Bell and their young daughter home on the Meade, via Suez Canal. Lieutenant Lister was appointed an aide to Major General Lee, and in his place Lieutenant Fales was made battalion adjutant for the 3d Battalion. Lieut. and Mrs. Bishop, with their baby girl, born on Sept. 12, arrived here on Oct. 15, 1906. Lieutenant Malone, recently promoted, also arrived on that date from San Antonio to join the regiment and was assigned to Co. I, but sent to Santa Rita temporarily, as both Lieutenants of Co. M are sick in the States.

Chaplain Casey, the manager of the regimental baseball team, received word from the secretary of the Stotsenberg League that the 1st Infantry and 3d Cavalry teams tied for first place in that league, each team winning twelve and losing only four games.

The list of expert riflemen, sharpshooters and marksmen for the Department of Luzon shows that the 1st Infantry has kept up its past wonderful shooting record, despite the fact that there are numerous recruits now in the regiment, and that the expected rain was not in a great rush a day or two before leaving for Stotsenberg and in a downpour of rain.

Mrs. Swaine and Mrs. Caziare are expected to come on the Logan, sailing Nov. 1 from 'Frisco, and the Colonel is likewise anxiously looked for.

CAMP JOSSMAN.

Camp Jossman, Guimaras, P.I., Nov. 13, 1906.

One of the most brilliant social events in Camp Jossman was the delightful reception tendered Major and Mrs. F. E. Perkins and Major E. S. Walker at the club rooms by the 8th Infantry. The scene was a gay and festive one, the rooms and porch being adorned with palms and Japanese lanterns. Those receiving were Col. and Mrs. F. A. Smith, Major and Mrs. Terrett, Major and Mrs. Perkins and Major Walker. The handsome black gowns worn by Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Terrett, Mrs. Perkins and Mrs. Sargent were a charming contrast to the lighter colored gowns. The popular 8th Infantry band was stationed on one of the broad verandas and dispensed its best music for the occasion, making the inclination to dance irresistible. Delicious refreshments were served, and not until a late hour did the guests leave the merry making. While we regret to lose Major and Mrs. Perkins and Major Walker, we wish them all that is good wherever they go. Col. and Mrs. Smith entertained at dinner the same evening, a large company in honor of Major and Mrs. Perkins and Major Walker.

Col. F. A. Smith, who is in command of operations on Samar, is spending a few days in the post. Mrs. Smith, accompanied by her daughter, Miss Smith, during the Colonel's absence spent a month visiting friends at Camp Stotsenberg. Major Gen. and Mrs. Lee gave a delightful reception at their beautiful home on Calle Marino in Iloilo. Those who attended from Camp Jossman were Major Terrett, Captains Perkins, Norman and Miller; Mrs. F. A. Smith, Miss Smith, Mrs. Andrus and Lieutenants Norton and Robinson.

Capt. and Mrs. F. S. L. Price arrived at the post from the States. Captain Price has recently been promoted from the 14th Infantry to the 8th. His company is now in Leyte, where he expects to be ordered very soon. Lieut. W. H. Johnson's tour as battalion adjutant expired Oct. 1, and he has been assigned to Co. E, of Camp Jossman. This resulted in Mrs. Johnson moving from Iloilo while Lieutenant Johnson is in the field with his company.

Mrs. Smith was the hostess of a very enjoyable dinner of ten in honor of Capt. and Mrs. Price. Mrs. Edwin J. Bracken has returned from Manila after an absence of two weeks. We regret to learn that Madame M. C. Bracken, mother of Lieut. E. J. Bracken, will shortly leave for the United States. Mrs. Bracken has made many friends during her short stay.

Major and Mrs. C. F. Terrett entertained at a very charming dinner one night last week. Those present were Capt. and Mrs. Evans, Miss Terrett, Lieut. and Mrs. Van Wormer, Lieutenants Norton and Humphreys and Mrs. Andrus. Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Sargent entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Capt. and Mrs. Price, Mrs. E. J. Bracken, Mrs. W. H. Johnson, Mrs. Andrus and Lieutenant Norton. Lieut. and Mrs. Andrus entertained at dinner Capt. and Mrs. Miller, Major Powell, Mrs. Bracken, Lieutenants Norton, Robinson and Mason.

Lieut. A. LaRue Christie has been relieved by Lieut. C. H. Mason, 8th Inf., as aide to Colonel Smith. Co. L, under command of Capt. S. V. Ham, left for Leyte recently to relieve Co. D, which has been in Leyte for the last three months.

Mrs. H. C. Gibner, in company with Mrs. W. H. Johnson and Mrs. Conley, took the trip on the Seward to the southern islands. The five hundred club met with Mrs. Smith last week and had an unusually large attendance. Mrs. Perkins, who leaves us very soon, gave a very beautiful brass vase for a parting prize. Mrs. Widdifield was the lucky winner and Mrs. VanWormer won the club prize, a very pretty and serviceable shopping bag.

STATIONS OF THE ARMY.

DIVISION AND DEPARTMENT COMMANDS.

1. Atlantic Division—Major Gen. James F. Wade, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the East—Major Gen. Frederick D. Grant, U.S.A. Hqrs., Governors Island, N.Y. Department of the Gulf—Hqrs., Atlanta, Ga. Brig. Gen. William P. Duval, U.S.A.
2. Northern Division—Hqrs., Chicago, Ill. Major Gen. Adolphus W. Greely, U.S.A. Department of the Lakes—Brig. Gen. William H. Carter, U.S.A. Hqrs., new Federal building, Chicago, Ill. Department of the Missouri—Major Gen. A. W.

SOZODONT TOOTH POWDER



free from grit and acid. Prevents accumulation of tartar. Will not injure the enamel of the teeth.

Greely, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., Omaha, Neb. Department of Dakota—Brig. Gen. John W. Bubb, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Paul, Minn.

8. Southwestern Division—Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, U.S.A. Hqrs., St. Louis, Mo. Department of Texas—Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey, U.S.A. Hqrs., San Antonio, Tex. Department of the Colorado—Brig. Gen. Constant Williams, U.S.A. Hqrs., Denver, Colo.

4. Pacific Division—Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A. Department of California—Lieut. Gen. Arthur MacArthur, U.S.A., in temporary command. Hqrs., San Francisco, Cal. Department of the Columbia—Hqrs., Vancouver Bks., Wash. Brig. Gen. Stephen P. Jocelyn, U.S.A.

5. Philippines Division—Major Gen. Leonard Wood, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of Luzon—Major Gen. John F. Weston, U.S.A. Hqrs., Manila, P.I. Department of the Visayas—Brig. Gen. Jesse M. Lee, U.S.A. Hqrs., Iloilo, P.I. Department of Mindanao—Hqrs., Zamboanga, P.I. Brig. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, U.S.A.

Army of Cuban Pacification—Brig. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U.S.A. Hqrs., Havana, Cuba. Brig. Gen. Theodore J. Wint to command on Dec. 31.

ENGINEERS.

Band, Washington Bks., D.C.; A and B, Manila, P.I.; C and D, Ft. Mason, Cal.; E, F, G and H, address Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.

HOSPITAL CORPS.

A, Havana, Cuba; B, Presidio San Francisco, Cal.; C, Washington Bks., D.C.

SIGNAL CORPS.

Hqrs., Washington, D.C.; A, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; B, D and H, Ft. Omaha, Neb.; C, Valdez, Alaska; G, Ft. Wood, N. Y.; E, Benicia Bks., Cal.; I, address Havana, Cuba; F and L, in P.I.; K, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska.

CAVALRY.

1st Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Clark, Texas; E, F, G and H, Ft. Sam Houston, Texas.

2d Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Assiniboine, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Snelling, Minn.

3d Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

4th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

5th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Huachuca, Ariz.; F and M, Ft. Duchesne, Utah; H, I and K, Ft. Wingate, N.M.; L, Whipple Bks., Ariz.; E and G, Ft. Apache, Ariz.

6th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meade, S.D.; L and M, Ft. Keogh, Mont.; I and K, Ft. Yellowstone, Wyo.

7th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

8th Cav.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I.

9th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Leavenworth, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sheridan, Ill.

10th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Robinson, Neb.; E and F, Ft. Washakie, Wyo.; G and H, Ft. Russell, Wyo.

11th Cav.—Hqrs., A, I, K, L and M, Pinar del Rio, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Ft. Des Moines, Iowa.

12th Cav.—Entire regiment Ft. Oglethorpe, Ga.

13th Cav.—Hqrs., A, E, F, G and H, Ft. Meyer, Va.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Riley, Kas.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Sill, Okla.

14th Cav.—Hqrs., A, C and D, Ft. Walla Walla, Wash.; E, F, G and H, Presidio of Monterey, Cal.; B and L, Boise Bks., Idaho; I, K and M, Presidio of S.F., Cal.

15th Cav.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Havana, Cuba; E, F, G and H, Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Field Artillery.

Battery and Station. 1st. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 4th. Ft. Meyer, Va. 2d. Ft. Riley, Kas. 5th. Manila, P.I. 3d. Ft. Meyer, Va. 6th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex.

7th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 8th. Manila, P.I. 9th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 10th. Ft. Snelling, Minn. 11th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 12th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 13th. Manila, P.I. 14th. Havana, Cuba. 15th. Ft. Sam Houston, Tex. 16th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 17th. Havana, Cuba. 18th. Havana, Cuba.

19th. Ft. Russell, Wyo. 20th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 21st. Ft. Sheridan, Ill. 22d. Ft. Riley, Kas. 23d. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. 24th. Presidio, S.F., Cal. 25th. Ft. Riley, Kas. 26th. Manila, P.I. 27th. Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt. 28th. Manila, P.I. 29th. Ft. Leavenworth, Kas. 30th. Ft. Snelling, Minn.

COAST ARTILLERY.

Company and Station.

1st. Ft. DeSoto, Fla. 2d. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 3d. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 4th. Jackson Bks., La. 5th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 6th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 7th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 8th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 9th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 10th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 11th. Key West Bks., Fla. 12th. Ft. H. G. Wright, N.Y. 13th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 14th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 15th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 16th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 17th. Ft. Washington, Md. 18th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 19th. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 20th. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 21st. Ft. Howard, Md. 22d. Ft. Barrancas, Fla. 23d. Ft. Schuyler, Me. 24th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 25th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 26th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 27th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 28th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 29th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 30th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 31st. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 32d. Ft. Baker, Cal. 33d. Ft. Columbia, Wash. 34th. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 35th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 36th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 37th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 38th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 39th. Ft. McHenry, Md. 40th. Ft. Howard, Md. 41st. Ft. Monroe, Va. 42d. Ft. Mott, N.J. 43d. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 44th. Ft. Washington, Md. 45th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 46th. Ft. Strong, Mass. 47th. Ft. Hunt, Va. 48th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 49th. Ft. Williams, Me. 50th. Ft. Washington, N.Y. 51st. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 52d. Ft. Rodman, Mass. 53d. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 54th. (Torpedo Depot Co.), Ft. Totten, N.Y. 55th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 56th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 57th. (Torpedo Co. Company), Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 58th. (Torpedo Co. Company), Ft. Monroe, Va. 59th. Ft. Andrews, Boston. 60th. (Torpedo Co.), Presidio S.F., Cal. 61st. Ft. Baker, Cal. 62d. Ft. Worden, Wash. 63d. Ft. Casey, Wash.

Company and Station.

64th. Ft. Miley, Cal. 65th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 66th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 67th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 68th. Ft. Baker, Cal. 69th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 70th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 71st. Ft. Casey, Wash. 72d. Ft. Greble, R.I. 73d. Ft. Monroe, Va. 74th. Ft. Williams, Me. 75th. Ft. Preble, Me. 76th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 77th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 78th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 79th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 80th. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 81st. Ft. Schuyler, N.Y. 82d. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 83d. Ft. Revere, Mass. 84th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 85th. Ft. Casey, Wash. 86th. Ft. Wadsworth, N.Y. 87th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 88th. Ft. Mansfield, R.I. 89th. Ft. Banks, Mass. 90th. Ft. McKinley, Me. 91st. Jackson Bks., La. 92d. Ft. Flagler, Wash. Or. 93d. Ft. Stevens, Ore. 94th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 95th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 96th. Ft. Warren, Mass. 97th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 98th. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 99th. Ft. Moultrie, S.C. 100th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 101st. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 102d. Ft. Caswell, N.C. 103d. Ft. Howard, Md. 104th. Ft. Washington, Md. 105th. Presidio S.F., Cal. 106th. Ft. Flagler, Wash. 107th. Ft. Preble, Me. 108th. Ft. Worden, Wash. 109th. Ft. Greble, R.I. 110th. Ft. Adams, R.I. 111th. Ft. Dade, Fla. 112th. Ft. DuPont, Del. 113th. Ft. Hancock, N.J. 114th. Ft. Totten, N.Y. 115th. Ft. Rosecrans, Cal. 116th. Ft. Screven, Ga. 117th. Ft. Fremont, S.O. 118th. Ft. Monroe, Va. 119th. Ft. Mott, N.J. 120th. (Torpedo Company), Ft. Strong, Mass. 121st. Key West Bks., Fla. 122d. Key West, Fla. 123d. Ft. Hamilton, N.Y. 124th. Ft. Andrews, Mass. 125th. Ft. Terry, N.Y. 126th. Ft. Worden, Wash.

INFANTRY.

1st Inf.—Manila, P.I. 2d Inf.—Address entire regiment Manila, P.I. 3d Inf.—Hqrs., A, E, F, G and H, Ft. Lawton, Wash.; A, B, C, D, I, K, L and M, Ft. Wright, N.Y.; E, F, I, K, L and M, Ft. Thomas, Ky.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Mackenzie, Wyo.; G and H, Washington Bks., D.C. 5th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, address Havana, Cuba; A, B, C and D, Plattsburg, N.Y. 6th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C and D, Ft. Harrison, Mont.; E, F, G and H, Ft. Lincoln, N.D.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Missoula, Mont. 7th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Ft. Wayne, Mich.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Brady, Mich. 8th Inf.—Manila, P.I. 9th Inf.—A, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, K, L and M, Manila, P.I.; B, Plattsburg Bks., N.Y. 10th Inf.—Hqrs., band and Cos. E and F, Ft. William H. Seward, Alaska; C and D, Ft. Gibbon, Alaska; H, Ft. Davis, Alaska; A, Ft. Liscum, Alaska; B, Ft. Egbert, Alaska; G, Ft. St. Michael, Alaska; I, K, L and M, Honolulu, H.I. 11th Inf.—Hqrs., A, B, C, D, E, F, G and H, Havana, Cuba; I, K, L and M, Ft. D. A. Russell, Wyo. 12th Inf.—Hqrs., E, F, G and H, Ft. Jay, N.Y.; A, B, C and D, Ft. Porter, N.Y.; I, K, L and M, Ft. Niagara, N.Y. 13th Inf.—Entire regiment Manila, P.I.

AWFUL PSORIASIS 35 YEARS.

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WOMEN AS SOLDIERS.

There were thousands of women soldiers in the French Revolution. After the fall of the Bastille a battalion of young women took up arms under the name of Amazons and rendered yeoman service, says the London Express. Jeanne La-combe, comédienne, forsook the stage for the field. Theresa Figueur saw four horses die under her in battle. Other Amazons were pensioned by Napoleon and one was decorated with the Legion of Honor.

The "Amazon of the Cossacks" is the daughter of a Vladivostok merchant. A skilled horsewoman and rifle shot, she distinguished herself greatly in the Russo-Japanese war and at the beginning of the present year she was made a ward of the Czar.

There died in Florence last March an Italian woman, Cignora Mario, who fought with Garibaldi, and "Mother Jarretthout," a heroine of the Franco-German war, died last year. She fought in male uniform on the walls of Chateaudun, and at Abilis she took two prisoners.

The American Civil War bred a whole crop of women soldiers. Many women served throughout the entire war without their sex being discovered by officers or comrades.

Pauline Cushman, an actress, was captured in male uniform by the Confederates and was rescued by her companions just as she was about to be hanged as a spy. Pauline was so successful in the field that for her faithful services there was conferred upon her the rank of major.

Still more successful was Bridget Danvers, known as "Irish Biddy." Bridget performed wonders as nurse, hospital steward, surgeon, vivandière and private soldier. In one battle she had three horses killed under her.

A woman known as Frank Thompson carried messages through shot and shell at Fredericksburg disguised as an orderly. Her name did not transpire till twenty years after, when she obtained a pension and was admitted to the Grand Army of the Republic.

A faithful spouse who refused to be parted from her husband was Mrs. Reynolds, wife of Captain Reynolds, Company A, 7th Illinois Regiment. She rode at his side, in male attire, through almost the entire campaign. Like Pauline Cushman, she eventually received a commission as major in the Army.

Mrs. Kady Brownell, a skilful sharpshooter, joined the ranks and served as a color bearer. Romantic Ellen Goodridge enlisted in her lover's company, and rode as a common soldier by his side right through the war. "Frank Henderson," of the 19th Illinois, was really a young girl who enlisted because she could not bear to be parted from her brother.

Mary Owens, of Danville, Pa., wanted to accompany her husband in the war and share with him its hardships and its vic-

tories. The brave little woman fought at his side until he was killed. In the next battle she was severely wounded and had to be sent home, her discharge papers bearing the tribute: "A more faithful soldier never shouldered a musket."

The Civil War, of course, did not have a monopoly of women soldiers. There have been female warriors in all countries from Boadicea and Joan of Arc to the "Amazon of the Cossacks," who startled the world at Mukden. Among the hundreds of such examples a few of special interest may be cited.

There was English Moll (Mary Ambree), who in 1584 headed 1,000 men against the Prince of Parma and sustained an unequal combat with 3,000 Spaniards for seven hours, challenging any three Spaniards to try their powers against her single arm.

There was valiant "James Gray" (Hanna Snell), a hosier's daughter who fought in the war of the Spanish succession, received innumerable wounds, was pensioned by Queen Anne and at her death was buried with full military honors in the cemetery of Chelsea Hospital.

There was hardy Mrs. Christian Davis, trooper of the Scots Grays, an Irish Amazon, who was wounded at Ramillies. And there was "Able Seaman" Rebecca Ann Johnstone, who fought and died on one of Nelson's ships.

There was Mme. Drucourt, who valiantly withstood the siege of Louisburg in Cape Breton (1758). Day and night she was to be found on the ramparts, cheering the soldiers and herself loading and firing the guns.

TAPS.

Among the interested visitors of the marine barracks at Washington on one occasion there was a party of young girls from a Maryland town, friends of one of the officers of the barracks. They proved very much interested in everything pertaining to the life and discipline of the post.

"What do you mean by 'taps'?" asked one young woman.

"Taps are played every night on the bugle," answered the officer. "It means 'lights out.' They play it over the bodies of dead soldiers."

A puzzled look came to the face of the questioner. Then she asked:

"What do you do if you haven't a dead soldier?"—Harper's Weekly.

TRADES FOR SOLDIERS.

The scheme for teaching the soldier a trade, which is to be put into operation, is eminently practical, and if carried out thoroughly it will go a long way toward solving the problem of employment for ex-soldiers.

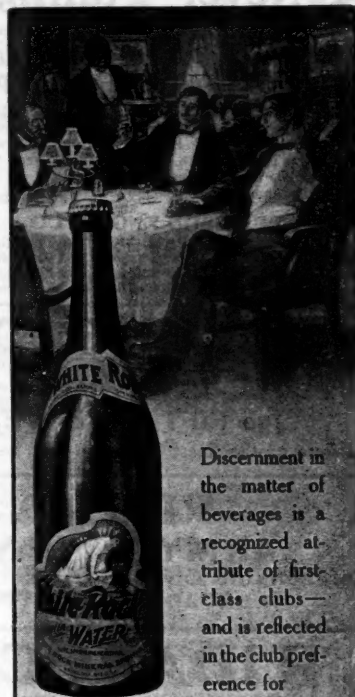
A circular letter has been sent to commanding officers drawing their attention to what can be done to provide soldiers with

technical training during their color service, and the carrying out of the instructions therein should be strictly insisted upon. A very practical list of trades is submitted, and officers are instructed to study the question of what trades can be most advantageously taught in their command, and also to make every effort to induce men to interest themselves in their future prospects. All the trades enumerated would prove of the greatest utility to the time-expired soldier, that is, if he is made proficient during his service with colors.—The Court Journal.

Gen. E. P. Alexander, in the January Scribner, writing of "The Battle of Bull Run," says: "One thing remains to be said: The world has not stood still in the years since we took up arms for what we deemed our most invaluable right—that of self-government. We now enjoy the rare privilege of seeing what we fought for in the retrospect. It no longer seems desirable. It would now prove but a curse. We have good cause to thank God for our escape from it, not alone for our sake, but for that of the whole country and even of the world. Had our cause succeeded divergent interests must soon have further separated the States into groups, and this continent would have been given over to divided nationalities, each weak and unable to command foreign credit. Our Union is not built to perish. Its bonds were not formed by peaceable agreements in conventions, but were forged in the white heat of battles, in a war fought out to the bitter end and are for eternity."

The Electro-Silicon Company, 30 Cliff street, New York, whose advertisement appears in another column, offer to send a trial specimen of their preparation to any address without charge. It is a standard preparation for cleaning and polishing gold, silver, brass, copper, etc., as well as military and naval equipments, which has stood the test of nearly forty years. Much valuable metal-ware is injured by the employment of unfit cleaning materials, and it is claimed for electro-silicon that it is absolutely harmless, and imparts brilliancy with ease and rapidity, without scratching or wearing the most delicate surface. It is sold by grocers and druggists generally, or sent postpaid by the manufacturers on receipt of 15 cents per box in stamps.

An officer of the Army sends us the following from the Manila Cables: "The great general had consented to review our local troops at the Fourth of July picnic. Passing down the line, he paused and smiled upon a young recruit in kindly fashion. 'What decoration is that you have upon your breast, my man?' he asked. The recruit answered with a deep blush: 'It's a medal our cow won at a cattle show.'"



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